



THE \* HISTORY OF \* FAMILY.  
\* GOODRICH \* \*



*Hawkesbury*  
*- Kirkham Abbey -*

On the 19th inst., at Winterbourne Rectory, Bristol, the wife of the  
V. A. T. S. GOODRICK, of a son. *Fun Tu 23 Feb 1892*

On the 19th Feb., at Yockleton Hall, Shrewsbury, the wife of  
PHILIP I. JOHNSTONE, of a son. *Fun Wed 7 Feb 1892*

On the 6th Aug., at D'Urban, Natal, GEORGE DUNCAN  
GOODRICKE, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, aged 48.

On the 23rd Aug., at Sanna, Sweden, of cancer, our beloved sister  
MARIE LOUISE MUSCH, formerly of Dresden, aged 37.

GOODRICKE.—On the 19th, at Fons George, Taunton, LAURA,  
the eldest daughter of the late SIR FRANCIS LYTTTELTON  
GOODRICKE, Bart., of Studley Castle, Warwickshire, from heart  
failure after influenza and pneumonia. *Fun 22 Feb 1900*

GOWAN.—On the 21st inst., at 19, Medusa-road, Catford, CARRIE,  
the dearly-loved wife of WALTER GOWAN, and second daughter of  
Lewis Price, of Lewisham, aged 32.

GRAVES.—On the 18th Feb., 1900, at the Westminster Palace  
Hotel, S.W., FREDERIC GRAVES, younger surviving son of the late  
Henry and Ann Graves, of Ilford, Essex, aged 57 years. Funeral at  
St. Mary's Church, Ilford, to-day (Thursday), 22nd February, 1900, at  
10 o'clock. No flowers. *Fun Tu 22 Feb 1900*

GREVILLE.—On the 19th, at San Sovino, Wealdstone, Middle-  
sex, LILIAN ISABEL, wife of CHALONER NORTHMORE DRUMMOND  
GREVILLE, and daughter of the late Bowyer Mewburn, aged 36.

HAINSWORTH.—On the 19th inst., at Bronwylfa, Colwyn Bay,  
MARIA, the eldest daughter of the late BENJAMIN and CATHERINE  
HAINSWORTH.

~~A B 34~~ Z 9 36 D

1<sup>st</sup> Wife Catharine dau & heir of - Stephen Norcliff m 7 Oct 1641  
 7 Oct 1641  
 Sir John Goodricke 1<sup>st</sup> B<sup>t</sup>  
 born 20 April 1617 created  
 Baronet 14 August 1641 -  
 died 17 Nov. 1670 [B<sup>t</sup> 29y<sup>r</sup>]  
 2<sup>d</sup> wife -  
 Elizabeth dau of A.  
 Smith Esq of Sutton & Suff  
 & widow of William  
 Viscount Fairfax 1671

Sir Henry Goodricke = Mary d. of Col<sup>l</sup> William Legge  
 2<sup>d</sup> B<sup>t</sup> born 24 Oct 1642 sister to George Lord Dartmouth  
 d s.p. 5 March 1704 [B<sup>t</sup> 33 1/2 y<sup>r</sup>]  
 Sir John Goodricke = Sarah dau of Sir R Hopkins K<sup>t</sup>  
 3<sup>d</sup> B<sup>t</sup> born 16 Oct 1654  
 died 10 Dec 1705 [B<sup>t</sup> 1 1/2 y<sup>r</sup>]

Henry = Mary dau of Tobias Jenkyns by Lady Mary Paulet 2<sup>d</sup> d of 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Bolton d 14 March 1767  
 Francis = Jane Prescott one dau  
 John = Adelia Herbert Adelia Mary  
 William = Mary Rudell Henry 2 daus  
 Mary = W. Stamford Lord Mayor of York  
 Catherine m 1 - Mosley 2<sup>d</sup> J. Sterne DD  
 Elizabeth = W. Thompson Esq  
 Henrietta = Red - Hill  
 Sarah = John Botterill

John = Mary nat. dau of Robert Lord Bingley d 4 Mch 1794  
 Sept 1731  
 Henry  
 Thomas Francis born 12 Mch 1713 died July 1803  
 Elizabeth dau of J Button Esq  
 Harry = 1. Margaret d of John Taylor of Beverley 1761 d.s.p. = 2. Anne d. of Philip Harland of Sutton - she mar 2<sup>nd</sup> C. Hoar Esq who assumed the name of Harland & was cr. a Baronet.  
 1719  
 1801  
 Elizabeth Thom = Sarah born 29 Mch 1715 died at Stokeley Ripon  
 Clough Esq of Otley b. 1712 d 1766  
 Jane May mar Key F. Wanley D.D. Dean of Ripon

Lavinia d of Peter Sessler of Namur who  
 2 daus:  
 Henry Clough b. 23 July 1745 d. s. stil. - Lington  
 William Clough b. 30 Dec 1746 d. in France 18 Aug. 1767  
 Francis Clough d. inf in 1750  
 Henry Clough d. inf 1744  
 Thomas Clough (of Birtby Stortford) b. 23 April 1748 d 9 Jan 1838  
 Susanne d of J Tyler Esq  
 Edward Clough b. 5 May 1753 d Antigua 9 Dec 1777  
 1. Mary b. 7 Oct 1744 d at Ripon 3 Mch 1811  
 2. Sarah b. 13 June 1750 d at Ripon 24 Feb 1844  
 3. Harriet b. 5 Feb 1752 d at Ripon 17 April 1850

Sir Henry Goodricke 6<sup>th</sup> B<sup>t</sup> born 12 Oct 1765 died 23 Mch 1802 [B<sup>t</sup> 12 1/2]  
 Nov 1796  
 Charlotte 2<sup>d</sup> d of R Hon<sup>ble</sup> James Fortescue  
 Chas = Mary Elizabeth Harriet = Sir Thomas Edward Clough = Emma d of W Badcock  
 Gregory Fairfax of Gilling Esq (grandson of Ralph Pigott of Whitton who mar. Hon<sup>ble</sup> Althea Fairfax. In 1793 the Hon Anne Fairfax dumm & the Gilling Estates passed to her Cousin C. G. Pigott who assumed the name of Fairfax)  
 died [mrs Godricke] died Feb. 1838  
 1845 age 73  
 b. 24 Sept 1762  
 suc. of it age 171 - d. s. p. supposed about 1837 1839  
 b. 28 Jan 1786  
 Assumed the name Taylor and the Will of his Great Uncle Harry Goodricke of Sutton m the first time 1<sup>st</sup> wife was Margaret Taylor of Beverley d. 14 May 1851  
 8 Jan 1822  
 born 15 July 1802 mar 8 Jan 1822 died 28 Feb 1885

Harry James Goodricke 7<sup>th</sup> B<sup>t</sup> child, born Sept 1797 died 22 August [B<sup>t</sup> 31 y<sup>r</sup>]  
 Edward Clough born 25 Sept 1822

Fairfax Esq.

Sic. Watchhouse

## HISTORY OF THE GOODRICKE FAMILY.

GOODRICKE: GALT.—On the 7th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Leamington, LIONEL FAIRFAX, second son of GEORGE MICHAEL GOODRICKE, I.C.S. (Retired), of Hove, Sussex, to JESSIE PATERSON, elder daughter of WALTER GALT, Esq., Nithsdale, Leamington.

HALL: AUSTIN.—On the 8th inst., at St. Augustines Church, Highbury, by the Rev. E. Ealand, M.A., of Great Yarmouth, assisted by Revd. W. Bryant Salmon, M.A., Rector of Stoke Newington, N. RICHARD THOMAS, son of HENRY WILLIAM HALL, Esq., of "Eastcote," The Goffs, Eastbourne, to GRACE EVELINE, daughter of EDWIN AUSTIN, Esq., J.P., of 133, Highbury New-park, N., and "Myrtle Bank," Baldslow-road, Hastings.; Colonial papers, please copy.

by the









HISTORY  
OF THE  
GOODRICKE FAMILY.

EDITED BY  
CHARLES ALFRED GOODRICKE.



London:

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR BY HAZELL, WATSON, AND VINEY, LIMITED.

—  
1885.



## CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
I. GOODRICK OF COUNTIES LINCOLN AND SUFFOLK . . . . .	I
II. GOODRICK OF COUNTIES CAMBRIDGE AND NORFOLK . . . . .	9
III. GOODRICKE OF YORKSHIRE . . . . .	12

---

---

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

---

	PAGE
BRASS OF THOMAS GOODRYKE, BISHOP OF ELY . . . . .	<i>FRONTISPIECE.</i>
PORTRAIT OF BISHOP GOODRYKE . . . . .	2
ARMORIAL BEARINGS . . . . .	17
PORTRAIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR HENRY GOODRICKE, KNT. AND BART. . . . .	25
VIEW OF GREAT RIBSTON, <i>CIRCA</i> 1674 . . . . .	32



## P R E F A C E .

---



NO history or genealogy of the Goodricke family, excepting the partial and imperfect accounts in the various old Baronetages, has, to my knowledge, been written.

The family, however, was a rich and influential one, and produced several men whose careers were closely connected with the political history of their country; and it is to arrange in continuity the many interesting facts connected with the family history, gathered together at intervals during the past fifteen years, that I have attempted this little memorial.

I do not claim for it any merit beyond that of being a simple narrative of the family annals, gleaned from those records which are the most accessible to the public, but by no means as comprehensive as it might have been made in abler hands than mine.

Regarding the different modes of spelling the name which are found in all records of the family, I have, for the sake of uniformity, used the terminal "e" only with the line issuing from Henry Goodricke of Ribston (died 1556), as it appears from reliable evidence to have been finally adopted by this branch alone. Its use in the seventeenth century was very erratic.

The mistake so often repeated of confusing the families of Goodrick and Goodrich has given me occasion for some fruitless inquiry; but I may state that I have never found any incorrectness in this respect in authentic documents, and I know of no connection between the two families subsequent to the year 1500.

The materials for this history have been collected from the following sources:—

The Heralds' Visitations of the Counties of Lincoln, Cambridge, and York, at the College of Arms, have formed the basis of my work.

A very large amount of information has been derived from Wills and Parish Registers, a large majority of the dates of domestic events having been verified from the latter source or from the family Bible. The Close Rolls, Fine Rolls, and Chancery proceedings have revealed many interesting facts, though there is still a large field in these records alone for further investigation. The Royalists' Composition Papers, besides bringing out facts regarding other members of the family, contain the original documents, of which I have given copies, relating to the sequestration of Sir John Goodricke's estate in 1642, while the Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS. and the Bodleian Library MSS. have furnished much relating to Sir Henry Goodricke's mission in Spain.

The Heralds' Visitations of Lincoln, Cambridge, and York, among the Harleian MSS., and many other papers in this collection and amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, have been consulted. The State Papers, Signet Rolls, Home Office Military Entry Books, and *Inquisitiones post mortem*, have brought to light much that is interesting; and the New England Historical and Genealogical Register has the quaint letters to Governor Bellingham from his nieces, the daughters of Colonel William Goodricke. A number of works of an historical nature have been consulted.

I am indebted to several gentlemen for much valuable information, and I beg to tender them my best thanks, and especially to John Dent-Dent, Esquire, for affording me the information at his disposal regarding the family, and to those clergymen who have so readily sent me copious extracts from the registers in their custody.

It is my intention to present to the Library of the British Museum a copy of this history fully annotated, so as to preserve on record my memoranda of the sources from whence the data have been derived.

Trusting that my aims at accuracy have been successful, and that some items of interest will be found by each of my readers, I commend my little work to their indulgent perusal.

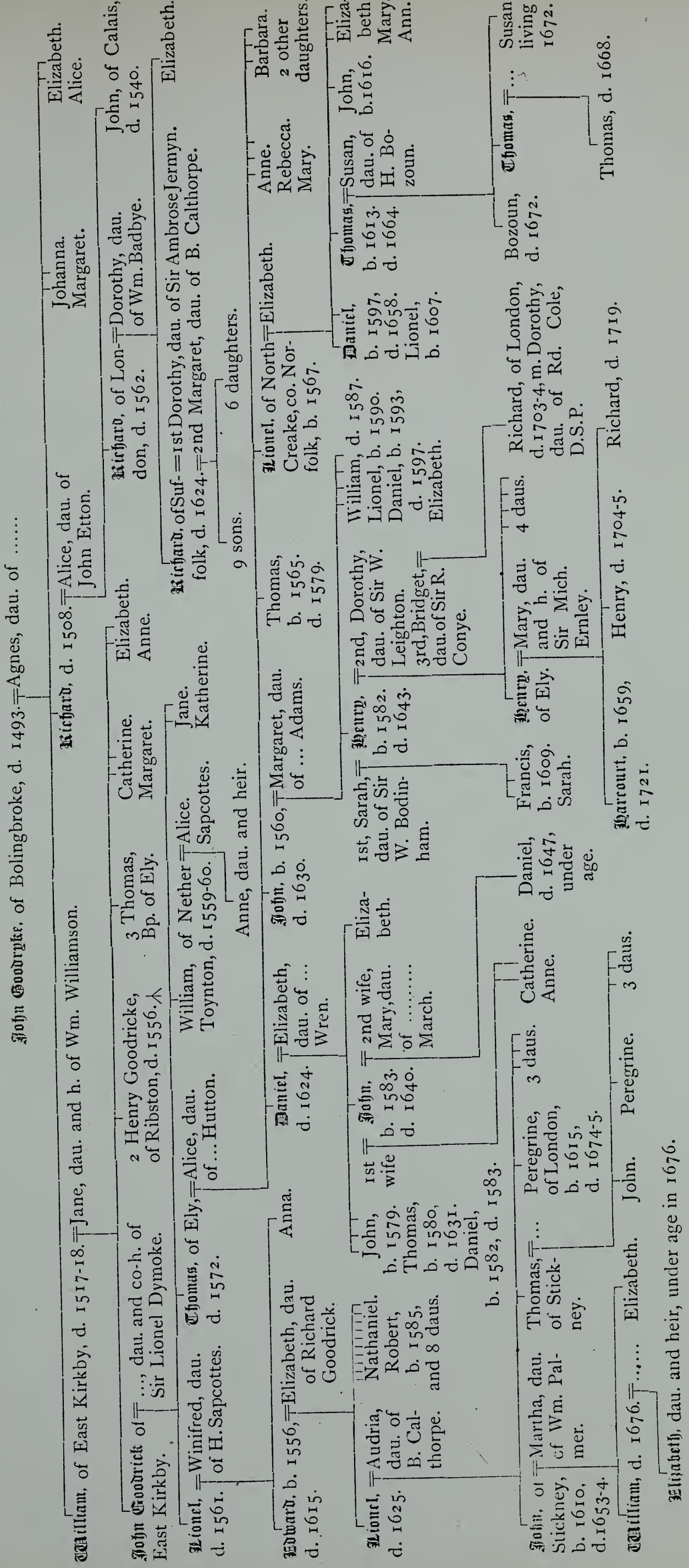
C. A. GOODRICKE.

LONDON, *July* 1885.

# Goodrick, of cos. Lincoln, Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

**ARMS.**—Goodrick, of East Kirkby and Ely. Quarterly: Argent, on a fesse gu. between two lions passant guardant sable, a fleur de lis arg. between two crescents or for Goodrick; Arg., on a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped sa., three crescents or, for Williamson; Sa, a sword erect in pale arg., hilted or, for Kirkby; Az. three lions pass. regard. arg. for Audlow; Vairé az. and arg. a fesse fretty gu. for Hampton; Erm., five fusils in fesse gu. for Hyden; Gu. on a bend arg. three rye stalks and ears sa. for Rye; Or, a lion ramp. double queued sa. for Walleys; Barry of six erm. and gu.; over all three crescents sa. for Watterton; Gu. a fesse dancettée or, between six crosslets of the last for Engayne.

**CREST.**—A demi-lion rampant sa., supporting a battle-axe proper.



Elizabeth, dau. and heir, under age in 1676.







I.

## Goodrick, of Co. Lincoln.



HAVE not attempted to investigate the very early history and origin of the Goodrick family, as it would have involved an expenditure of time which I have not had at my disposal. I feel very confident, however, that a diligent research would result successfully, and that it would be quite possible, by means of our national records, to trace the family back to very remote times; but for my present purpose I have contented myself with commencing my work with John Goodryke, of Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln (died 1493),

as its earliest ancestor.

In the several old baronetages to which I referred in my preface, it is stated that the family "flourished for several generations at Nortingley or Nortonlee, co. Somerset," and removed into Lincolnshire at the marriage of Henry Goodrick, third son of Robert Goodrick, of Nortingley, with an heiress, the daughter of Thomas Stickford, Esq., of co. Lincoln; and that John Goodryke of Bolingbroke was fifth in descent from this Henry. Whether this account is merely tradition, or rests upon authentic evidence, I have not been able to discover; but it is quite certain that a Goodrick family was seated in Lincolnshire at a much earlier date than can be assigned to the migration of Henry just mentioned, for one "Goodrick of Cunningsby, who had been grave of Wildmore for forty years," acted as an arbitrator for the Soke of Horncastle and Scrivelsby in a dispute among the Barons of Bolingbroke, Horncastle, and Scrivelsby, soon after the Norman Conquest.

From the Subsidy Rolls, *temp.* Edward III. (1333), it appears that a Goodrick family was settled at Bennington, co. Lincoln. This would be about the time of the traditional advent of Henry into Lincolnshire from Somerset.

The family had undoubtedly begun to spread prior to the generation of John Goodryke of Bolingbroke, for I find several families of the name settled at Easingwold, Clifton, and other places in Yorkshire, and in the county of Lincoln, whose descendants were numerous, and who were, most probably, offshoots from the original Lincolnshire family prior to the year 1450.

**John Goodryke**, of Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln, is the first of the family from whom an unbroken descent is recorded in authentic documents. He lived in the reign of Henry VI., and died in 1493, being succeeded in his landed estate at Bolingbroke by his second son, Richard. This Richard Goodryke was a "merchant of the Staple," and ancestor of the Goodricks of Suffolk, whose genealogy, so far as I have been able to trace it, will be found further on.

John Goodryke died in 1493. His will, which is among the earliest of the wills preserved at Somerset House, bears date 8th October, 1491, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 8th July, 1493. He names his wife Agnes, his sons William and Richard Goodryke,

his daughters Johanne, Margaret, Elizabeth and Alice, and his natural son Edward; and he constitutes Andrew Dymoke the elder, and his eldest son, William, his executors. His son—

**William Goodryke**, of East Kirkby, was a merchant of the Staple, and a Justice of the Peace for co. Lincoln. He had lands at Kirkby and Bennington, co. Lincoln, and property at Calais, in France. He was twice married, but I do not find any record of issue by his first wife. His second wife was Jane, daughter and heiress of William Williamson, of Boston, co. Lincoln, Esquire, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. His sons were:—

1. John, who succeeded him in 1517, of whom presently.
2. Henry, who purchased estates in Yorkshire, and was ancestor of the family seated at Ribston, co. York. The history of this branch of the family will form the third chapter of this work.
3. Thomas, born at East Kirkby, became Bishop of Ely and Lord Chancellor of England.

**Bishop Goodryke**.—Thomas Goodryke, third son of William Goodryke, of East Kirkby, co. Lincoln, Esquire, by his wife Jane, daughter and heiress of William Williamson, Esq., was born at East Kirkby about the year 1490. He very soon distinguished himself in his studies, and was entered at Bene't College, Cambridge, at the then usual age of ten (1500). He took his B.A. degree in 1510, the same year with Cranmer and Latimer, and M.A. in 1514.

He was a Fellow of Jesus College, and appointed Proctor in 1514.

His first living was at Hogely, co. Lincoln. In 1529 he was presented to the rectory of St. Peter's, Cheap, by Cardinal Wolsey, and was appointed a Canon of Westminster, and soon afterwards made chaplain to King Henry VIII., by whom he was frequently employed in embassies to foreign courts.

On 17th March, 1534, he was chosen by the Prior and Convent of Ely as Bishop of that diocese, under a license from the King, and he was consecrated by Archbishop Cranmer and the Bishop of Lincoln, in the Archiepiscopal Chapel at Croydon, on the 19th April following.

Soon after his elevation to the See of Ely, he repaired and beautified the palace there entirely at his own expense, and built the long gallery on the north side of it. His arms are still to be seen beneath the central window of this gallery, as also his version of man's duty towards God and his neighbour; but these are fast decaying, and will, it is feared, soon be quite obliterated.

Bishop Goodryke was a zealous favourer of the Reformation, and lost no time after entering upon his bishopric in issuing a mandate (27 June, 1535) to the clergy in his diocese instructing them to erase the name of the Pope from all their books, and declare in their churches that the papal authority had ceased throughout the kingdom; and this he followed up in 1541 with an injunction "to see that all images, relics, table-monuments of miracles, shrines, etc., be so totally demolished and obliterated with all speed and diligence that no remains or memory of them might be found for the future."

He was one of the Commissioners appointed to reform the Canon Laws, and in 1540 one of the revisers of the translation of the New Testament, having St. John's Gospel allotted to him for his own share. He was also one of the compilers of the first liturgy of the Church of England, which it was enacted in 1549 should come into general use.

Upon Lord Rich's resignation, Bishop Goodryke was made Lord Chancellor, the great seal being delivered to him by the young King, 19th January, 1552. He had previously had a seat



THO.<sup>S</sup> GOODRYKE,

*B.<sup>n</sup> of Ely, 1534.*



in the Privy Council. At the King's request, he put the great seal to the instrument for the succession of the Lady Jane Grey; and the part he took in this attempt to change the succession, together with his zealous promotion of the Reformed religion, naturally caused him to be regarded with ill favour by Queen Mary. He resigned his office, and delivering up the great seal to Lords Arundel and Paget, July 1553, retired to his diocese, retaining the bishopric till his death, which took place at his palace at Somersham on the 10th of May, 1554.

Bishop Goodryke's character and actions are much abused by Dr. Burnet, and especially his acceptance of the office of Chancellor; but the Rev. — Downes, in his "Lives of the Compilers of the English Liturgy," says of him:—

"He was a sincere promoter of pure religion and a patron to all learned men who he thought might be of service towards the abolition of the papal tyranny and superstitions, and the restitution of true primitive Christianity. While Chancellor, he was admired by all for his impartial distribution of justice; he had the blessings and prayers of the poor and the favour and esteem of the rich. His greatest enemies could not but acknowledge him gentle, just, and gracious; and his most intimate friends, when they brought a bad cause before him, found him inflexible, severe, and unprejudiced."

Robert Steward, Dean of Ely, says of him:—

"Vir erat justus, mansuetus, hospitalis, misericors, amans omnes, et amatus ab omnibus."

He was buried in the south aisle of the choir of Ely Cathedral, between the graves of Bishop Walter de Luda and Bishop Heton; and the handsome monumental brass to his memory—much mutilated, however—is the oldest remaining in that beautiful edifice. The illustration of the effigy which forms the frontispiece is from a rubbing kindly taken expressly for this work by Mrs. Eyre-Thompson, to whom my thanks are due. It represents the Bishop in full robes, the Bible and great seal in his right hand and the pastoral staff in his left. The canopy, a large portion of the legend, the arms, and the small scrolls, excepting two, are lost. The legend was as follows:—

"Thomas Goodricus annos plus minus viginti Ecclesiæ hujus Episcopus, hoc loco sepultus est. Duobus Angliæ illustrissimis regibus variis et religionibus et reipublicæ muneribus pergratus fuit: foris enim apud alios principes sæpe legatus, domi autem cum Regi Edwardo ejus nominis sexto aliquamdiu Consiliarius extitisset, magnus tandem Angliæ factus Cancellarius, chariorne Principi propter singularem prudentiam, an amabilior populo propter integritatem et abstinẽtiam fuerit, ad judicandum est perquam difficile. Obiit IV. die Maii, anno a Christo nato millesimo [quingentesimo] quinquagesimo quarto."

In vol. xii., Coles MSS., at page 121, there is a drawing of this brass, showing the arms, which are—Quarterly, first and fourth argent on a fess gules between two lions passant guardant sable, a fleur-de-lis argent between two crescents or, for Goodrick; second and third argent on a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped sable, three crescents or, for Williamson.

The six small scrolls contained the Bishop's motto, "Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos?" and his name Goodryke. The two containing "Contra" and "Goodryke" now only remain.

Bishop Goodryke's will, dated 24th April, 1st Queen Mary, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 7th October, 1554. Among many other relatives and friends, he mentions his nephews Richard and John, sons of his brother Henry Goodrick, of Ribston,

co. York, and his nephews Lionel, Thomas, and Nicholas, sons of his brother John Goodrick, of East Kirkby.

As before stated, William Goodryke, of East Kirkby, had four daughters. They were—

1. Catherine, wife of Sir Thomas Massenden, of Healey, co. Lincoln, Knight.
2. Margaret.
3. Elizabeth, wife of Jeffery Fulnetby, by whom she had, with other issue, a daughter, Catherine, who was first wife of Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York in 1594.
4. Anne, prioress of Greenford.

His will, dated 20th March, 1517, was proved 7th May, 1518, by his sons John and Henry. The following is an interesting extract:—

“Item. I will that John my sonne haue all my lande in Inglande and half my housinge at Caleis to him and to his heires of his body lawfully begoten in taile and for lak of heires of his body to remayn to Henry Goodryk in like maner in taylor and in case they decease both w<sup>t</sup>out heires of their bodies that then there be taken owte of my purchased lande X mrcs a yere to a preest to synge for me my wyfe and childern fader and moder and all xpen soules and the rest of my lande to go to my sonne Thomas duringe his life and after to remayn to my daughter in taile forer. Item. I will that my sonne Thomas be founde at scole till he be xxx<sup>ti</sup> yere olde so that he will be preest by that tyme and to have such necessarie chargs as shall nede at any degrees takyng and if he be a preest by that tyme or afore he to haue X. li. a yere till he be benefiesd to the value of XVI li. a yere clere and I will that he haue XX li. of my goodes when he is preest.”

He then leaves legacies to his daughters Anne, Margaret, and Elizabeth, and appoints his sons John and Henry Goodryke executors and Sir Robert Dymoke supervisor.

**John Goodrick**, of East Kirkby, succeeded his father in 1517, and was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1535. He married the youngest daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Sir Lionel Dymoke, of Maring, co. Lincoln, Knight, second son of Sir Thomas Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, King's Champion in the reign of Edward IV., by his wife Margaret, second daughter and eventually co-heiress of Lionel, Lord Welles. The issue of this union was:—

1. Lionel, his successor.
2. Thomas, who married Alice, daughter of . . . Hutton, Esq., of Bristol, and was ancestor of the Goodricks of Ely, co. Cambridge, and Norfolk, whose genealogy will be found in the next chapter.
3. William, who possessed the manor of Nether Toynton, co. Lincoln. He married Alice Sapcottes, widow, by whom he had an only child, Anne, born 1557, who was wife of . . . Rolston, of Yorkshire. William Goodrick's will is dated 5th January, 1559-60, and an *Inquisition post mortem* was taken 4th Elizabeth (No. 211).
4. Jane, wife of William Bryan, of Bolingbroke.
5. Katherine, wife of Thomas Palfreyman, of Lonsbie.

The eldest son

**Lionel Goodrick**, of East Kirkby, possessed the manor of Stickney and considerable landed property in Lincolnshire. A relic of him still exists at East Kirkby. It is a carved

stone placed over the door of a house close to the church, which is believed to occupy the site of the ancient residence of the Goodrick family. It is of a quasi Late Perpendicular character, and within a central circular cusped panel is a shield charged with a cross fitchée rising from another recumbent cross, combined with a circle between the initials "L. G." The date 1544 is above.

Lionel Goodrick was three times married. His first wife was Bridget, daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrook, co. Suffolk, Knight, but by her he had no issue. His second wife was Winifred, daughter of Henry Sapcottes, of co. Lincoln, Esquire, and widow of . . . Borton, Esq., and by her he had a son and successor, Edward, and a daughter, Anna. He married, thirdly, . . . daughter of Nicholas Robinson, Esq., of Boston, co. Lincoln, but no issue by this wife is recorded.

Lionel Goodrick died 29th August, 1561, and an *Inquisition post mortem* was taken, 3rd Elizabeth (No. 134). His will bears date 16th December, 1560. His two children, Edward and Anna, were but infants at the time of his death, and their kinsman Richard Goodrick, of London, who was attorney of the Augmentation, was appointed their guardian.

**Edward Goodrick**, the son and heir, was born in 1556, and on attaining his majority petitioned for possession to be given him of his paternal inheritance of the Manor of Stickney and other lands in co. Lincoln. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Goodrick, his guardian, by whom he had three sons and eight daughters. His sons were:—

1. Lionel, who succeeded him in 1615.
2. Nathaniel.
3. Robert, baptized at Little Welnetham 6th March, 1585.

His daughters were:—

1. Dorothy.
2. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Beavot, of Kirkby, co. York, married at East Kirkby, 6th January, 1603. She had issue—Edward, born 1604, and Robert.
3. Ann, or Agnes, wife of Paul Seman, married at East Kirkby 3rd September, 1598.
4. Wynifred, baptized at East Kirkby 10th September, 1583.
5. Susan, baptized at Little Welnetham 21st December, 1586.
6. Judith.
7. Hester, baptized at East Kirkby 6th January, 1589.
8. Frances, baptized at East Kirkby 6th January, 1591.

Edward Goodrick died 20th August, and was buried at East Kirkby 22nd August, 1615. His will, dated 16th of the same month, was proved in London, 9th March, 16 $\frac{1}{8}$ . He bequeathed his manor of Stickney to his grandson, John Goodrick, then an infant, and mentions his son Lionel, his daughters Elizabeth, Wynifred, Hester, and Frances, and his brother-in-law Richard Goodrick, of Suffolk.

His son—

**Lionel Goodrick**, of East Kirkby, was of full age at the time of his father's death, and proved his will 9th March, 1618. He was admitted to Gray's Inn 9th February, 159 $\frac{7}{8}$ . He married at East Kirkby, 25th September, 1601, Audria, daughter of Bartholomew Calthorpe, of co. Norfolk, Esq. She was sister of Margaret Calthorpe, second wife of his maternal uncle Richard Goodrick, of Bradfield St. Clare, Suffolk. Lionel Goodrick died the last day of February, 1625, and an *Inquisition post mortem* was taken 1st Charles I. (No. 18). He left issue—

1. John, born November 1610, inherited the manor of Stickney.
2. Thomas, of Stickney, and in 1674 of Boston, co. Lincoln, proved the wills of his brothers John, 1654, and Peregrine, 1675. He was married, and had issue—(1, 2) John and Elizabeth, legatees of their cousin William Goodrick, of Stickney, 14th March, 1676, and of their uncle, Peregrine Goodrick, 11th February, 1675; (3, 4, 5), Peregrine, and two daughters, legatees of their uncle Peregrine, 1675.
3. Peregrine, baptized at East Kirkby 29th October, 1615, was a citizen of London. His will, dated 11th February, 1674, was proved in London, 3rd January, 1675.
  1. Margaret, baptized at East Kirkby 8th February, 1603.
  - 2, 3. Two other daughters.

The eldest son—

**John Goodrick**, of Stickney, born 1610, inherited the manor of Stickney in 1615, under the will of his grandfather Edward Goodrick, of East Kirkby, as before stated. He petitioned in 1637 for possession of this property. He married Martha, daughter of William Palmer, Esq., of Fleet, by whom he had a son, William; also a daughter, Elizabeth, who was living at the time of his death, 1653. His will, dated 9th February, 1653, was proved 8th March, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

His only son—

**William Goodrick**, of Stickney, was under age at the time of his father's death. His will, dated 14th March, 167 $\frac{5}{8}$ , was proved 16th May, 1676. He left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who was under age in 1676, and who is the last of the Lincolnshire family descended from John Goodryke of Bolingbroke whom I have been able to trace.

There are, at the present time, several Goodricks in Lincolnshire who claim descent from this line, but they have not furnished me with particulars of their family, to enable me to connect them with the old stock.

The following pedigree, compiled from entries in the Stickney Registers, may at some future time be of service in investigating this genealogy:—

		JANE, first wife.	=	WILLIAM GOODRICK, of Stickney.	=	ELIZA MAKEY, widow, married 1761.		
JOHN, b. 1 Sept. 1751, bur. 20 Oct. 1751.	MARY, b. 23 Aug. 1752.	SARAH, b. 28 Feb., 1754, bur. 11 Mar. 1755.		A SON, b. 22 Feb.		ROBERT, b. 11 Jan. 1762.	CHRISTOPHER, b. 9 May, 1763.	RACHEL, bur. 14 Mar. 1767.

## GOODRICK OF BOLINGBROKE AND SUFFOLK.

I must now refer the reader to the commencement of this chapter, where I stated that John Goodryke of Bolingbroke was succeeded in his estate at that place by his second son, Richard. This—

**Richard Goodrick** was a "merchant of the Staple," and died in 1508. His will, dated September 1508, was proved in London, 17th November following, by his widow, Alice, who was daughter of John Etton, of Firsby, co. Lincoln. By her he had issue—



1. Richard, of London, his successor.
2. John, a merchant of the Staple at Calais, who died unmarried. His will, dated 11th May, 1540, was proved in London 5th June in the same year. He names his brother Richard; "my Lord of Ely," his cousin; and Edward Goodrick of Bolingbroke.

The elder son—

**Richard Goodrick**, of London, was attorney of the Augmentation. As previously stated, on the death of his kinsman, Lionel Goodrick of East Kirkby, Richard was appointed guardian of his two infant children, Edward and Anna. The following account of him is given by Gerard Legh in his "Accedens of Armory," published in 1562, p. 153:—

"He beareth argent, on a fesse geules one flower-de-luce and two cressants or, betwene two lyons passautes, gardautes sable. The tymber, a dimy lyon rampande, gardant sable, sette on a wrethe, or, and azure, manteled geules, doubled argent, all above his owne devise, as ye may see. These apperteyned to maister Richarde Goodricke, of Stanmare, a gentleman of the auncient house of Grayes Inne, whylest he lived: A worthy counsellour to y<sup>e</sup> queenes highnes y<sup>t</sup> now is. A worthy man, wel seene in all the liberall artes, whose fame dyd ryse by sound counsell and upryght dealyng in the lawes. Such a frende he was, to those that neded hym, that by his actes he putte in execucion the rare poyntes of friendshippe hyghly commended by Socrates, and sildome practised of others, whose goodnes as I confesse my selfe to have tasted: so with grieve I bewaile hys lacke, beeinge no lesse bemoned of hys neighbors, then his goodnes towarde them justly deserved the same.

"But fare he well in heaven, and all his frendes on earth, that hope, tyll then, to mete with hym."

Richard Goodrick married Dorothy, daughter of William Badbye of Essex, and widow of Sir George Blagge, by whom he had an only son, Richard, and a daughter, Elizabeth. He died in London, and was buried in the choir of St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, 25th May, 1562. The following description of his funeral is taken from "Machyn's Diary," in 1562:—

"The xxv. day of May was bered master Godderyke sqwyer, the wyche he ded at ys place with-in Whyt-freres, and cared unto Sant Andrew's in Holborne to be bered; and ther was the compene of the Clarkes syngyng pryke-song, and then cam a morner careng ys pennon of armes, and then cam master Yorke beyryng ys cote armur, and after master Clarenshus; and then cam the corse with a ryche palle of tynsell and ryche cloth of sylver with armes of bokeram; and then the morners, and after the byshope of Canturbere and the byshope of Ely and the byshope of London, and next my lord keper and my lord cheyffe justus of England and mony worshephull men, and after ijc. of the ines of the cowrt folowd; and the dene of Powlles dyd pryche for hym."

His will, dated 20th November, 1556, was proved in London 17th January, 1562<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>. His widow, Dorothy, was married for a third time to Sir Ambrose Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, co. Suffolk, Knight, by whom she had a daughter, Dorothy, who was wife of Edward Duke, Esq., of Benhall, co. Suffolk. Dorothy, Lady Jermyn, matched her son Henry Blagge and her daughter Judith Blagge, children by her first husband, with Hester and Robert Jermyn, issue of her third husband by his first wife, and her son Richard Goodrick she married with Dorothy, another daughter of Sir Ambrose Jermyn, her third husband. Her daughter Elizabeth Goodrick became wife of her kinsman Edward Goodrick, of East Kirkby, co. Lincoln.

**Richard Goodrick**, son and heir, married, as just stated, for his first wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir Ambrose Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, co. Suffolk, by whom he had :—

1. Robert, born 8th January, 1579, died 12th July.
2. Samuel, born March 1582.
1. Sarah, born December 1578.
2. Mary, born 18th June, 1580, married at Alford, 3rd September, 1599, to Robert Rushworth, Esq.
3. Dorothy, born 24th July, 1584, baptized at Little Welnetham.
4. Susan, born December 1589.

His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Bartholomew Calthorpe, of co. Norfolk, Esq., and sister of Audria Calthorpe, who was wife of his nephew Lionel Goodrick, of East Kirkby. The issue of this marriage was :—

1. Nathaniel, born at Toft Grange, Firsby, co. Lincoln, February 1596; died 14th May, 1610; buried at St. Clare, Bradfield, co. Suffolk, 20th May, 1610.
2. Eleazar, born at Alford, co. Lincoln, 23rd February, 1598; baptized there 26th same month.
3. Richard, born at Alford 9th November, 1600; baptized there 16th same month.
4. Robert, born at Bradfield 2nd July, 1602.
5. Thomas, born at Bradfield 15th March, 1606; baptized there 22nd March.
6. Henry, born at Bradfield 29th August, 1608; baptized there 30th April, 1610.
7. John, born 15th November (?).
1. Margaret, born at Alford 23rd June, 1599; baptized there 28th same month; buried at Bradfield 4th March, 1610.
2. Elizabeth, born at Bradfield 31st May, 1604; baptized there 3rd June, 1604.

Richard Goodrick died at Bradfield St. Clare, and was buried there 1st March, 1624.

Of the descendants of his large family I have been able to find only the following fragmentary information :—

Robert, son of Samuel Goodrick, Gent., baptized 4th June, 1613, at Rushbrook, co. Suffolk.  
 Dorothy, daughter of the same, baptized 4th November, 1614.  
 Elizabeth, daughter of the same, baptized 23rd July, 1619.

From a deed in my possession, dated 1st March, 1624, it appears that Edmond Goodrick, who was then living in co. Suffolk, was son of Samuel Goodrick of Bury St. Edmonds.

Richard Goodrick, son of Richard Goodrick by his second wife, appears to have married young, for I find an entry in the Bradfield St. Clare registers of the burial of his wife, Elizabeth, on 1st April, 1631.



## II.

# Goodrick, of Ely, Co. Cambridge.

### GENEALOGY.



**Thomas Goodrick**, ancestor of the branch of the family seated at Ely, was second son of John Goodrick of East Kirkby, and nephew of Thomas, Bishop of Ely. He married Alice, daughter of . . . Hutton, Esq., of Bristol, by whom he had issue four sons and six daughters. He was buried in Holy Trinity Church, Ely, 10th January, 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ . His will, dated 27th December, 1571, was proved in London, 8th February, 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ , by his widow, Alice. He names his sons Daniel, John, Thomas, and Lionel, his

wife Alice Goodrick, his eldest daughter Anne, and his five other daughters. His widow was married secondly, in 1572, to Richard Braken, who was then a widower.

Thomas Goodrick's sons were:—

**I. Daniel**, of Ely, buried at Ely 23rd August, 1624, will dated 15th August, 1624, proved in London. He married firstly, at Ely, 13th January, 1578, Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Wren, Esq., and by her, who was buried at Ely, 22nd July, 1586, he had issue:—

1. John, baptized at Ely 17th February, 157 $\frac{8}{9}$ ; buried there.
2. **Thomas**, of Ely, baptized at Ely 1st December, 1580. Admitted Gray's Inn 7th May, 1604. Died s.p. Will dated 23rd October, 1624, proved in London by his brother John, 1631.
3. Daniel, baptized at Ely 29th September, 1582; buried there 22nd February, 158 $\frac{2}{3}$ .
4. **John**, of Ely, baptized at Ely 23rd December, 1583; buried there 17th April, 1640. His will, dated 27th March, 1640, proved in London in the same year. He was twice married. By his first wife he had two daughters—viz. (1) Catherine, wife of Captain Wm. Balam, of Ely, by whom she had issue; and (2) Anne. His second wife was Mary, daughter of . . . March, Esq., and by her he had an only son, Daniel, who died at the age of sixteen, and was buried at Ely, 20th July, 1647. Admon., London, 1647.
5. Elizabeth, baptized at Ely 2nd May, 1585, was wife of Thomas Webb, of Bossom, living 1646.

Daniel Goodrick married secondly, at Ely, 21st January, 160 $\frac{0}{1}$ , Frances March; but by her, who died there in February 1647, he had no issue.

**II. John**, of Ely, baptized at Ely 4th September, 1560; buried there 14th December, 1630. He married at Ely, 15th January, 1581, Margaret, daughter of . . . Adams, Esq., sometime cupbearer to Queen Elizabeth, and by her, who was buried at Ely 24th August, 1624, he had:—

1. **Henry**, of Ely, baptized at Ely 23rd October, 1582, buried there 20th June, 1643. He was three times married. By his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Sir W. Bodinham, of Ryol, co. Rutland, who died in London, and was buried in St. Giles' Church, Cripplegate, 6th June, 1616, he had a son, Francis, baptized at Ely 23rd October, 1609, and a daughter, Sarah, both of whom died young. He married secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Sir W. Leighton, of Plash, co. Salop; and by her he had a son and successor, Henry, and four daughters, Ann, Margaret, Dorothy, and Jane. His third wife was Bridget, daughter of Sir Richard Conye, of co. Lincoln. The issue of this marriage was a son, Richard, and a daughter, Mary. Richard was of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London. He married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Cole, Esq., of Salesbury, co. Hertford, and widow of Francis Aussiter, Esq., of Southall, co. Middlesex, but died without issue. His will, dated 5th July, 1703, was proved in London, April 1704.

**Henry Goodrick**, of Ely, son of Henry Goodrick by his second wife, Dorothy Leighton, succeeded his father. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Michael Ernley, of Whetham, co. Wilts, and had issue:—

- (1) **Harcourt**, born 1659, was a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple. He was godfather to Thomas, son of Sir Henry Goodricke of Ribston, 4th Baronet, who calls him "cousin." He proved his brothers' wills. His will, dated 10th September, proved in London, 9th March, 1721. He was unmarried.
  - (2) Henry, of New Inn, barrister-at-law, died unmarried. Will dated 29th September, 1704, proved in London 5th July, 1705.
  - (3) Richard, of Richmond, co. Surrey, and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. Died unmarried in 1719.
2. William, buried at Ely 5th July, 1587.
  3. Lionel, baptized at Ely 11th October, 1590. Believed to have been Incumbent of St. Mary's, Little Houghton, Brayfield, co. Northampton, in 1638, and of Overston in 1649.
  4. Daniel, baptized at Ely 4th April, 1593; buried there 4th August, 1597.
  5. Elizabeth, baptized at Ely 17th March, 1585.

**III.** Thomas, third son of Thomas Goodrick, of Ely, and his wife Alice, was baptized at Ely 28th May, 1565, buried there 14th June, 1579.

**IV.** Lionel, the fourth son, was baptized at Ely 15th June, 1567. I will speak of him presently.

Thomas Goodrick's daughters were:—

1. Anne, married at Ely, 24th January, 157½, to Benjamine Pryme, Esq.
2. Rebecca, baptized at Ely 8th February, 1561, was wife of William Walden, of Buckworth, co. Hunt., Esq., by whom she had with other issue a son, Lionel, aged 18 in 1613.
3. Mary, baptized at Ely 9th October, 1563, was wife of Thomas Jenison, of Irchester, co. North., Esq., by whom she had issue.

4. Barbara, wife of Francis Braken, Esq., Recorder of Cambridge, son of Richard Braken, her step-father, by whom she had issue.
- 5, 6. Two daughters, whose names I have not discovered.

**Lionel Goodrick**, fourth son of Thomas Goodrick of Ely, was baptized at Ely 15th June, 1567. In 1597 he was living at Ely, and raised a suit in chancery (13th June, 1597) against his step-father, Richard Braken, and his mother, Alice Braken, who was then of great age and very infirm, for recovery of property in Holborn, London, which he claimed under the will of his father proved in 1572. His wife was Elizabeth, by whom he had issue:—

1. Daniel, baptized at Ely 30th October, 1597.
  2. Lionel, baptized at North Creake, co. Norfolk, 27th August, 1607.
  3. Thomas, baptized at North Creake 13th June, 1613.
  4. John, baptized at North Creake 28th April, 1616, was in Holy Orders, and Rector of Whissingset, co. Norfolk, in 1642.
1. Elizabeth, baptized at Ely 10th October, 1599.
  2. Mary, baptized at North Creake 1608.
  3. Ann.

Lionel Goodrick appears to have acquired property at North Creake about 1607.

His eldest son—

**Daniel Goodrick**, born 1597, was of North Creake, and died there, unmarried, 29th January, 165 $\frac{7}{8}$ . Administration to his estate was granted in London, 13th March, 165 $\frac{7}{8}$ , to his brother Thomas, who succeeded him, so that Lionel, his next brother, probably died without issue.

**Thomas Goodrick**, of North Creake, the third son, born 1613, died at that place, where he was buried 30th May, 1664. He married at Whissingset, 13th March, 1645, Susan, daughter of Hamon Bozoun, of Whissingset, Esq., and by her, who was buried at North Creake 3rd July, 1683, he had issue:—

Bazoun, whose will, dated 1672, was proved at Norwich.

Thomas, who was probably the Thomas Goodricke of Swaffam, co. Norfolk, mentioned below.  
Susan, living in 1672.

Thomas, son of Thomas Goodrick, was buried at North Creake 20th October, 1668.

I have been unable to trace this branch of the family further, as the registers at North Creake contain no entries of Goodricks later than 1683; but it is my belief that the Goodricks (Thomas and Abraham) who appeared at Swaffam just at this period, and who are still represented, were sons of Thomas, the third son of Lionel Goodrick, of North Creake. The Parish Registers at Swaffam contain entries of Goodricks from 166 $\frac{6}{7}$  to a recent date.



III.

## Goodricke of Yorkshire.



Henry Goodricke, of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, ancestor of the Yorkshire branch of the Goodrick family, was second son of William Goodryke of East Kirkby, and brother of Thomas Goodryke, Bishop of Ely and Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Edward VI. In 1542 he purchased the Manor of Ribston and other lands in co. York of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; and by letters patent, dated 28th August, 1545, King Henry VIII., granted to him the Manor and Rectory Church of Hunsingore, co. York, with the rights, etc., in the late Priory or Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, the advowson and right of patronage of the Church of Hunsingore, together with sundry lands in Hunsingore, Walshford, etc.

Henry Goodricke also bought Kippax Hall and Park, co. York, of Basse Gascoigne, who was a kinsman of his late wife and in his service. He also possessed landed property at Doddington and Wisbeach, in the Isle of Ely, at Newport in Essex, and in Aldermanbury in the City of London.

He was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of . . . Addy, Esq., a merchant of the Staple, by whom he had an only son.

1. William, who married Maude, daughter of Thomas Middleton, of Stockeld, co. York, Esquire, but pre-deceased his father, leaving issue, a daughter, Dorothy. Maude Goodrick married secondly, Ralph Swould, of Kirkby, Esquire.

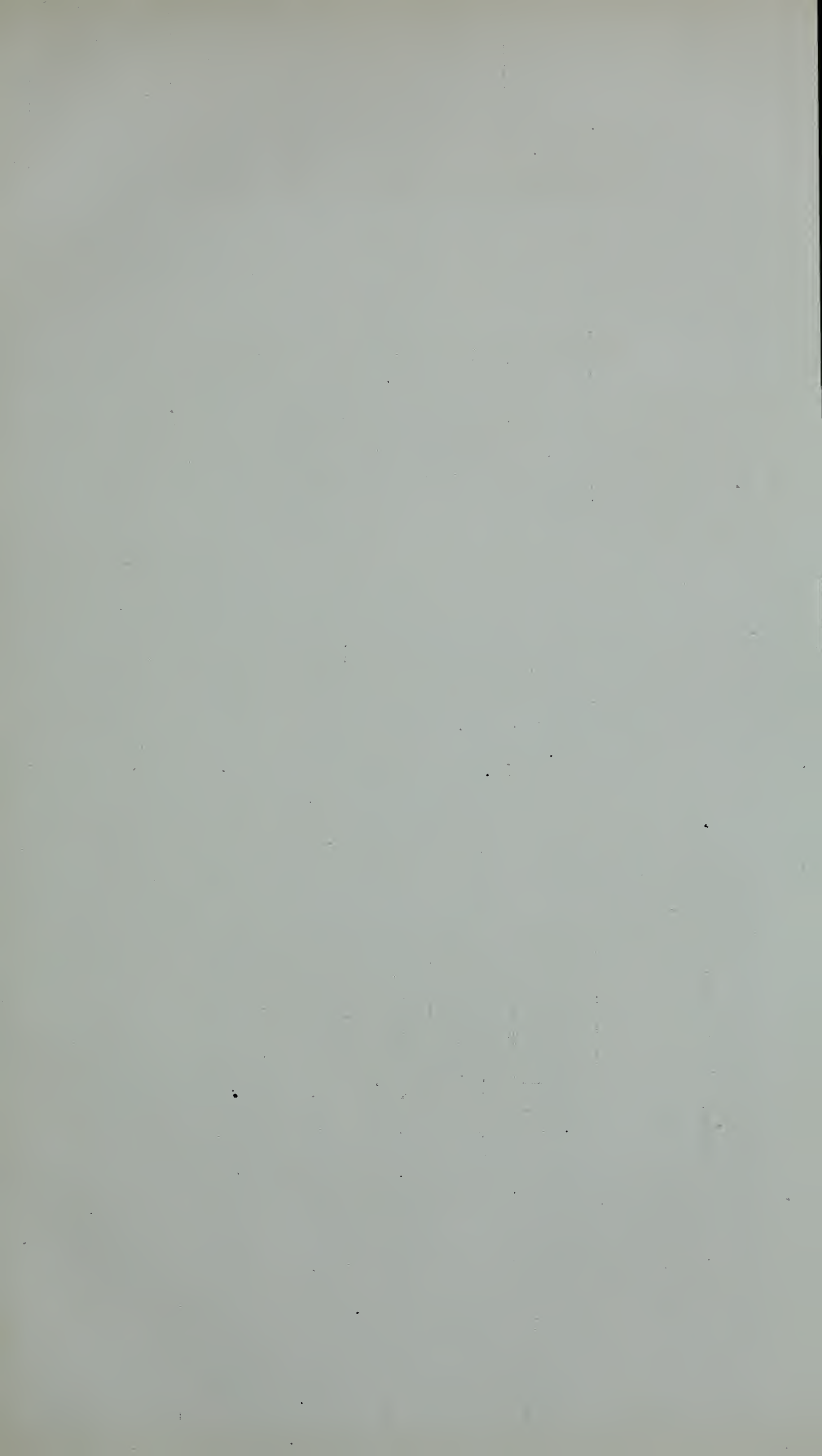
His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Christopher Rawson, of London, Knight; and by her he had:—

2. Richard, his successor.
3. Christopher, who died without issue, and was dead in 1564.
4. John, of Doddington in the Isle of Ely. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Eston, Esq.
  1. Aldburgh, who was wife of Christopher Langholm, of Coningsholm, co. Lincoln, Esquire, by whom she had issue, Henry, Katherine, and Lucie.

Henry Goodricke died 12th October, 1556, and was buried at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London, where, prior to the demolition of the old church, there was a monument to his memory. It bore his arms quartered with those of Williamson, together with the following inscription:—

“Henry Goodrick, of Great Ribston, in Yorkshire, brother to Thom<sup>s</sup> Goodrick, Bishop of Ely and Lord Chancellor of England: he died 12 of October A<sup>o</sup>dñi 1556.”

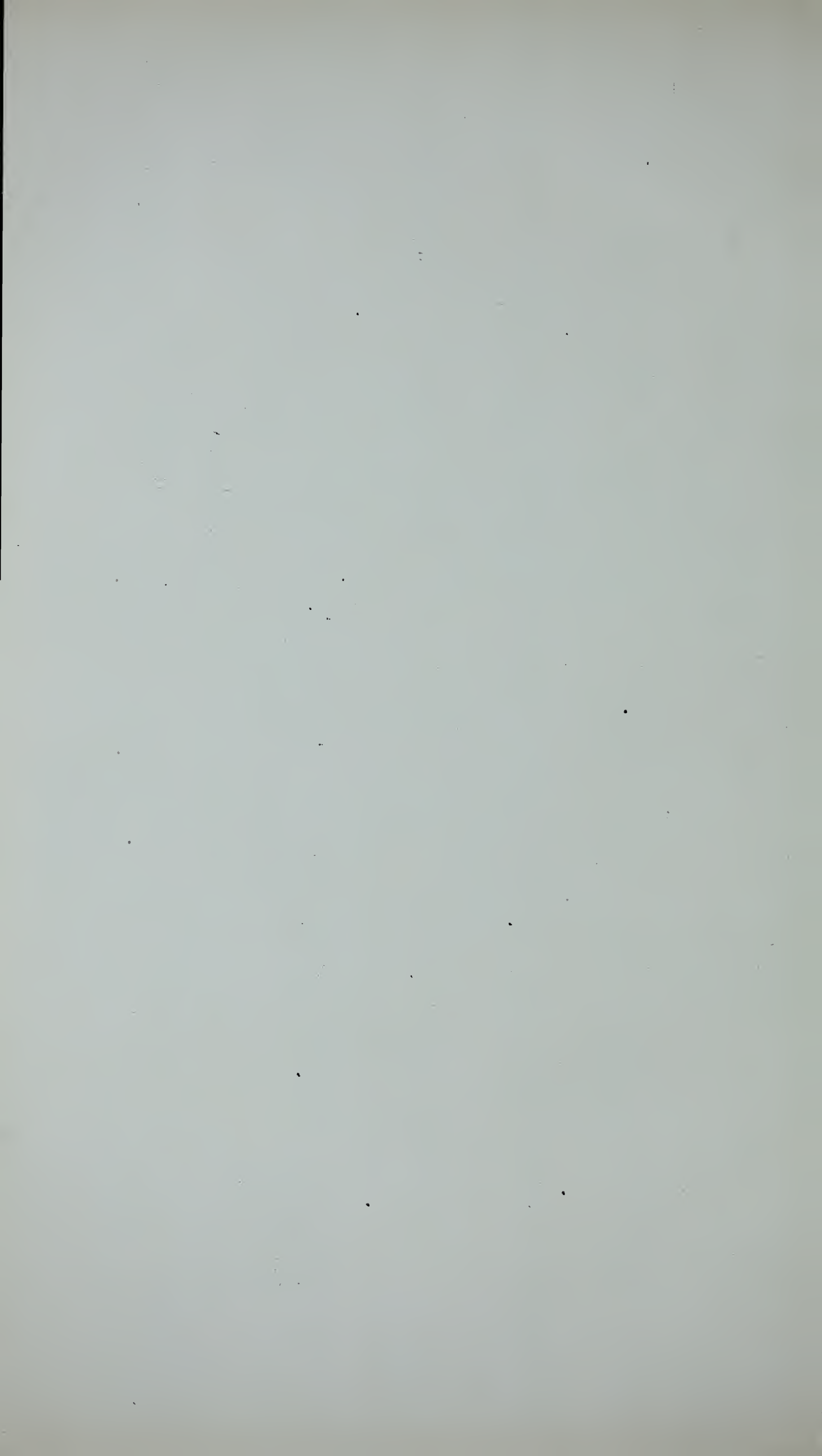
His will, bearing date 1st March, 1553, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1st June, 1557, by his eldest surviving son, Richard. It is a very long document, and deals exhaustively with the whole of his estate. I give here a few extracts from it which are of











importance and specially interesting as commencing the history of the Ribston property in connection with the Goodricke family:—

“Item. I will that Willyam Gooderick my sonne shal haue and enioye my mannor howse called Ribston Hall Hunsingor Cattall Colthorpe and Walche Ford w<sup>th</sup> suche interest as I haue in the closes late belonging to the Duke of Suff grace w<sup>th</sup> all the ten<sup>ts</sup> meadowes woodes pastures mylnes waters tithes and errable lands belonging to the said Mano<sup>r</sup> of Ribston Hunsingore Cattall Colthorpp and Walche Ford during the tyme of h.s naturall lief . . . . . And after the decease of my said sonne Willyam I will that my foresaid Manor called Ribston with Hunsingor Cattall and other before rehersed doo remayne to theires males of his bodie lawfully begotten . . . . . And if my said sonne William do departe this present worlde w<sup>th</sup>oute any heires males of his body lawfully begotten then I will that after his decease all the foresaid landes and tefts with all their appurtenñcs shall remayne unto Richarde my sonne for the terme of his lief &c . . . . . And for lacke of suche issue male of the bodye of my said sonne Richard lawfully begotten Then I will that all my saide mano<sup>r</sup> landes tefts and other the premisses before to hym bequeathed shall remayn unto Chrofer my sonne &c . . . . . And for default of such yssue male to remayne unto John my sonne and after to Alborowe my daughter successively, that is to saye First to John my sonne and to his heires male, and for defaulte thereof to Alborowe my daughter and her heire male . . . . .

“Item. I give and bequethe unto Richarde my sonne yf William Gooderick my sonne and his heires males do enioye as before written Ribston Hunsingor Cattall Colethorpe and other. Then I will that the said Richard my sonne shall haue and enioye all my lande and tefts sett lyeing and beinge in Newport pounce in the Countie of Essex with all the lands and tenements lyeing in Aldermanbury w<sup>th</sup>in the Citie of London . . . . . Also I give and bequethe unto hym my howse w<sup>th</sup> all other my landes and tefts set lyeing and beinge at Kypaxe w<sup>th</sup>in the Countie of Yorke called Kypaxe Hall . . . . . And also I give unto my said sonne Richarde all my landes and tefts w<sup>th</sup> their apurtenñc set lying and being in Wisbeche and Dodington within the Isle of Ely in the Countie of Cambridge in fee symple . . . . . Provided alwayes and my will is that if William Gooderick my sonne departe this pñte worlde w<sup>th</sup>oute heires males of his bodie lawfully begotten and that Richard my sonne haue and enioie Ribston Cattall Colthroppe and Walche Ford and other before rehersed Then all such legacie or bequest as I have given unto my said sonne Richard of Kypaxe Hall Newport London Wisbiche and Dodington I will the same in lyke maner and forme shall remayne to Christopher my sonne. And if Xpofer for lacke of heires males of William and Richard my sonnes do enioy Rybston Hunsingor Cattall Colthroppe and Walche Ford and other as is before rehersed Then I will that John my sonne have Kypaxe Newport London Wisbiche and Dodington in lyke maner and forme as Richard and Chrofer sholde haue had the same. For my mynde and will is that alwayes my two eldest sonnes and their heires males thone to enioye Ribston Hunsingor Cattall Colthroppe Walche Ford and other before rehersed w<sup>th</sup> the closes late the duke of Suff grace whiche they shall haue after my decease for the terme of LXXXIX yeres And thother to haue Kypaxe Newport pñde London Wysbiche and Dodington For I will not that myn eldest sonne or his heires males shal haue thole but to be deuyded as is before written And alwayes the eldest to make a release unto the younger And so all my said landes and tefts to remayne as is before declared from one of my sonnes to another in taile And so to Alberowe my daughter and after to Lyon Gooderick my nephew as is before declared.”

After bequeathing several legacies and annuities to his servants and relatives—of whom I will, however, only mention, in addition to his sons William, Richard, Christopher, and John—his sister Fulnetby, his daughter Alborough and her husband Christopher Langholme, and his nephews Lionel and Thomas Goodrick—Henry Goodricke appoints his brother Thomas (Bishop of Ely) supervisor of his will in the following words:—

“I will that at my buryall blacke cootes and gownes be geven to all my olde sarvaunts before rehersed and to other my wayting sarvaunts as myne Executours shall thinke mete and convenient with thadvise of my lorde of Ely whome I ordeyne and make the supervisor of this my testament and last will charging and comaunding all my childeren to be ruled and ordered by his advice and councell And I beseche his Lordshipp as one brother may do for an other to be goode lorde unto theym.”

Bishop Goodryke, as already shown, however, pre-deceased him. As before stated, William, the eldest son, died in his father's lifetime, and Richard Goodricke, the second son, therefore proved this will, and succeeded to the Ribston estate (1556). Christopher, the third son, who should have succeeded to his father's lands at Kippax and Wisbeach, died without issue, and was dead in 1563-4, so that this property fell to John, the fourth son, who resided at Dodington, and married Margaret Eston. I have been unable, however, to find any records of John Goodricke of Dodington; but it would appear that he left issue, as otherwise the Kippax and

other estates bequeathed to him and his heirs would have reverted to the elder branch of the family.

According to "Flower's Visitation," 1564, Richard Goodricke was "heir by order of Law, by a Covenant made by his father to the said Rychard his son," which indicates the probability of a separate deed having been made confirmatory of the testamentary settlement of his estate made by Henry Goodricke.

**Richard Goodricke** was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1579. He married Clare, daughter of Richard Norton, of Norton Conyers, Esquire, by whom he had:—

1. Richard, who succeeded him in 1582.
2. Henry
1. Elizabeth } both died young—dead in 1564.
2. Margaret, wife of Sir Francis Baildon, of Kippax, Knt.
3. Elizabeth, married at St. Olave's, York, 28th May, 1588, to Thomas Wentworth, of North Elmsal, Esq., ancestor of John Wentworth, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1692.

He died 8th January, 1581-2, and was buried at Ribston. His arms, impaling those of his wife, with the supporters—two naked boys—and the motto "Reien · sen · Deiu," which are still on the interior south wall of the chapel at Ribston, most probably belonged to the monument to his memory, which is mentioned in a letter written in 1728 by Sir Henry Goodricke, 4th Baronet, to Mr. Wotton, which I give further on.

In the *Inquisition post mortem* taken at Wetherby, co. York, 10th April, 1582, after the death of Richard Goodricke, Esq., it is stated that he was seised of the manors of Hunsingore and Great Ribston, Walshford, Cattall, Grewelthorpe, Little Ribston, lands in Colthorpe, Plompton, Kippax, and Thorescrosse, etc., and the rectory of Hunsingore and advowson of the church there. Also, that he died 8th January, 158½, and that Richard Goodricke, gentleman, is his son and next heir, and aged, at the time of his father's death, 22 years and more. This son—

**Richard Goodricke**, born about 1560, was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1591. He married, at Ingleby, 4th November, 1578, Muriel, daughter of the Right Honourable William, second Lord Eure. This lady's ancestry was unquestionably an illustrious one. Paternally she was descended from Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, by his wife Alfuth, one of the daughters of Alfred the Great, and through her ancestors, Katherine de Aton, Eleanor Greystock, Muriel Hastings, and Margery Bowes, she could claim descent from William I., Henry III., Edward I. and Edward III., kings of England. Through her mother, who was Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, co. Lincoln, Champion to Edward VI. and Queens Mary and Elizabeth, she was descended from the ancient families of Marmyun, Ludlowe, Conyers, Welles, Waterton and Talboys, whose genealogy and history are well known. The issue of this marriage was seven sons and two daughters.

The sons were—

1. Henry, who succeeded his father in 1601.
2. William, of Skidby and Walton Head, co. York, a colonel in the army, whose history and descendants will be recorded later on in this work.
3. Robert, of Malton, co. York. He possessed an annuity of £30, payable out of lands at Brawbye, co. York, under an indenture by William, 4th Lord Eure, his cousin, dated 24th October, 1617. This he sold to his nephew, Major William Goodricke, for £620, 27th May, 1647.
4. Ralph,      5. John,      6. Richard,      7. Francis.

The daughters were—

1. Margaret, wife of Walter Strickland, of Boynton, co. York, Esquire.
2. Catherine.

According to the *Inquisition post mortem*, taken at York Castle 23rd July, 1602, after the death of Richard Goodricke, Esq., he appears to have sold some small portions of the lands in Little Ribston and Grewelthorpe to divers persons. The lands at Kippax and Thorescrosse which his father held are omitted in the account, to which, however, is added the manor of Walton Head, which had been acquired by him. He died at Ribston 21st September, 1601 and Henry Goodricke, Esq., is declared to be his son and next heir, and aged at the time of his father's death "21 years and 2 months and more."

**Sir Henry Goodricke**, eldest son of Richard Goodricke, born 1580, was knighted by James I. at the Charterhouse, London, during his progress from the north, 11th May, 1603. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant, Vice-President of the Northern Council, a Justice of the Peace for the West Riding, and Treasurer for Land Soldiers in 19 James I. He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Savile, of Methley, co. York, Knight, one of the Barons of Exchequer, and had a numerous issue.

Their eldest son, Richard, born in 1605, died young and unmarried. Henry, the second son, also died unmarried, administration to his estate being granted in London, 31st December, 1636. Four other sons, viz., Toby, Edward, Thomas and Rowland, all died in infancy.

The seventh son, John, born 20th April, 1617, succeeded his father 22nd July, 1641, and was created a Baronet on the 14th of the following month. Of him I will speak fully presently.

The eighth son, Savile, of the Middle Temple, born 1619, was educated at Aberdeen, and died at Vienna, where he was buried, 1651.

The ninth and youngest son was

**Sir Francis Goodricke**, of Manby, co. Lincoln, and Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law. He was knighted at Whitehall 3rd March, 1661, was M.P. for Aldburgh in 1660-1, appointed Chancellor of Durham 24th May, 1664, Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods beyond Trent, May 1667, and Keeper of the Great Seal of Durham 9th March, 1672. He was also Attorney-general to James, Duke of York, and Reader of the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1671, at the time of the reception and entertainment there of King Charles II. The following interesting account of this reception I copy from Thomas Lane's "Student's Guide through Lincoln's Inn," p. 34.

"THE ADMITTANCE BOOKE OF LINCOLNES INNE"

"Whearin his most excellent Majestie, his Royall Highnesse the Duke of Yorke his Highnesse Prince Rupert And many Lords and honorable Persons have entred their Names with their owne Hands the nine and twentieth Day of February Anno Dom. 1671.

"A Narrative of the Kings Majesties recepçon and Enterteyment att Lincolnes Inne the Nyne and Twentieth Day of February One Thousand Six hundred Seaventy one.

"Sir Francis Goodericke Knt one of his Maties learned Councell att Law and Sollicitor Generall to his Royall Highnesse the Duke of Yorke being Reader of this Society of Lincolnes Inne for the Lent Reading in the yeare One Thousand Six hundred Seaventy one haveing invited the King his Royall Highnesse and Prince Rupert and diverse of the Nobilitie to Dine in Lincolnes Inne Hall on such Day of his Reading as his Matie should make choice off, His Majestie was pleased to appoint Thursday the Nyne and Twentieth of February one Thousand Six Hundred Seaventy one. And accordingly that Day his Matie together with his said Royall Highnesse and his Highnesse Prince Rupert being also attended by the Duke of Monmouth the Duke of Richmond the Earles of Manchester Bath and Anglesey the Lord Viscount Halifax Lord Bishop of Ely Lord Newport Lord Henry Howard and diverse others of great Qualitie came to Lincolnes Inne his Matie made his Entrance through the Garden att the greate Gate opening into Chancery Lane next Holborne where Mr Reader and the rest of the

Benchers and Associates waited his coming and attended his Majestie up to the Tarras Walke next the field and soe through the Garden the Trumpetts and Kettle Drums from the Leads over the Highest Bay Window in the Middle of the Garden Building sounding all the while. And from the Garden his Matie went to the new Councell Chamber the Barristers and Students in their Gownes standing in a Rowe on each side betweene the Garden and the Councell Chamber after a little rest his Matie viewed the Chappell returning agayne to the Councell Chamber from thence as soone as his Table (being placed upon the assent att the upper end of the Hall and railed in) was furnished his Majestie was brought into the Hall where his Majestie sate under his canopy of state being served by the Reader as Sewer upon his Knee with the Towell before he did eate his Royall Highnesse sitting att the end of the Table on his right hand and Prince Rupert att the other end The Dukes and Lords and other his Maties Attendants of Qualitie after some short tyme of waiting had leave from his Matie to sitt downe to Dinnar att Tables prepared for them on each side of the Hall The Reader and some of the Benchers to witt Sir Thomas Beverley Master of Requests to his Matie Sir Robert Atkins Knt of the Bath all the tyme of his Maties Dining waiteing neere his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Chaire and foure other of the Benchers M<sup>r</sup> Day M<sup>r</sup> Pedley M<sup>r</sup> Stote and M<sup>r</sup> Manby with White Staffes waited as Controlers of the Hall to keepe good order and above fifty of the Barristers and Students the most parte of them attending as Waiters and carrieing up his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Meate which was served upon the Knee. The rest of the Barristers and Students waiting upon the Lords att their Table The three Courses wherein were exceeding great Plenty and variety of Dishes and after them a most liberall Banquett was served up by the said Barristers and Students and delivered by them upon their knees att the Kings Table The Musick consisting of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Violins playing all the tyme of Dinnar in the Gallery att the lower end of the Hall Towards the end of Dinnar his Ma<sup>tie</sup> to doe a Transcendant honor and Grace to this Society and to expresse his most gracious Acceptance of their humble Duty and affeccon towards him was pleased to Command the Booke of Admittances to be brought to him and with his owne hand entred his Royall Name therein most graciously condescending to make himselfe a Member thereof which high and extraordinary favour was Instantly acknowledged by all the Members of this Society then attending on his Ma<sup>tie</sup> with all possible Joy and received with the greatest and most humble Expressions of Gratitude Itt being an Example not psidentied by any former King of this Realme his Royall Highnesse and Prince Rupert followed this great and highest Example as also the Dukes and other Lords who before his Majesties riseing from Dinnar borrowed Gownes of the Students and put them on and in those Gownes waited on his Ma<sup>tie</sup> with wh<sup>ch</sup> his Ma<sup>tie</sup> was much delighted. And his Ma<sup>tie</sup> through his owne most obligeing favour vouchsafed to it (haveing made himselfe more nearely and Intimately concerned for the good of this Society) was pleased himselfe to begin a health to the welfare thereof and to cause itt to be pledg'd in his owne presence. Immediately gave the Reader leave to drinke his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Health and to begin to his Royall Highnesse. Then riseing from dinnar he was agayne attended to the new Councell Chamber where he conferrd the Honor of Knighthood on M<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Pedley, and M<sup>r</sup> Richard Stote two of the Benchers who had in their Turns bene Readers of this house as also upon M<sup>r</sup> James Buttler one of the Barristers and M<sup>r</sup> Francis Dayrell one of the Students That soe each Degree and order of the Society might have a Signall Testimony of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> high favour His Ma<sup>tie</sup> upon his Departure made large Expressions of his most gracious Acceptance of the Enterteynment and return'd his Thanks to the Reader and was pleased to Signifie the great Respect and Esteeme he should ever have for the Society.

“The Gentlemen of the Horse Guards, Yeomen of the Guards and other Inferior Attendants were bountifully enterteyned att the Costs and Charges also of the Reader. The Gentlemen of the Horse Guards dined in the Old Councell Chamber the yeomen of the Guards in M<sup>r</sup> Days Chamber And the Coachmen and Lacq<sup>ys</sup> in the Gardiners house to all their Contentment.

“On Saturday following M<sup>r</sup> Reader, Sir Robert Attkins, Sir Nicholas Pedley and Sir Richard Stote Benchers and Readers of Lincolns Inne waited on his Ma<sup>tie</sup> att Whitehall being conducted to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Presence by the Earle of Bath and gave most humble thanks for that high and Transcendant Honor he had bene pleased to vouchsafe to this Society which was graciously received by his Majestie. And he did the said Benchers the Honor to Kisse his Hand.”

Sir Francis Goodricke married Hester, daughter of Peter Warburton, Esq., of the Grange, co. Chester, but died without issue at Durham, 18th August, 1673, and was buried with his ancestors at Ribston. His will, dated 30th July, 1671, with codicil 18th August, 1673, was proved in London 15th February, 1674<sup>4</sup>/<sub>5</sub>. He possessed the manor of Walton Head, co. York, which, with other landed property in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, he bequeathed to his widow, his sole executrix. Dame Hester Goodricke's will, dated 25th August, 1678, was proved in London 1679.

Sir Henry Goodricke had three daughters—viz., Mary, Jane, and Elizabeth; the last two named were unmarried. Mary, the eldest daughter, was second wife of Sir Richard Hawkesworth, of Hawkesworth, Knight, whose grandson, Walter Hawkesworth, was created a Baronet 6th December, 1678. Sir Henry Goodricke died 22nd July, 1641. His will, dated 21st March, 1639, was proved at York, 17th December, 1641, by his widow, Dame Jane, and an





GOODRICKE OF RIBSTON. BOOKPLATE.



*inquisition post mortem* was taken at Knaresborough, 20th October, 1641. This document deals fully with all his estate, and shows that Robert Goodricke, his brother, Sarah Goodricke, wife of his brother William, and Savile and Francis, his sons, enjoyed annuities payable out of different portions of the estate, also that Henry Goodricke, his eldest son, died *vitâ patris* without issue, and that Sir John Goodricke, Baronet, was next heir, and aged 22 years and more at the time of Sir Henry's death. The will of Dame Jane Goodricke, widow, dated 26th August, 1641, with a codicil 5th October, 1647, was proved at York in June 1648, by her sons, Savile and Francis Goodricke. In it she names her brother-in-law, William Goodricke, of Skidby, co. York, and his son, William Goodricke, junior.

## MONUMENT IN RIBSTON CHAPEL.

M. S.

IN HAC ECCLESIA SEPULTA

JACENT CORPORA RICH GOODRICKE ARMIG: FILIJ  
HEN: GOODRICKE AR. ET DÑÆ CLARÆ NORTON UXORIS  
EIUSDEM RICHARDI FILIJO EORUM VNICI RICH GOOD  
RICKE ARMIG: QUI UXORĒ HABUIT DÑAM MERIOLAM  
EURE FILIAM GUILMI BARONIS DE EURE, EX QUA  
NUMEROSAM SUSCEPIT VTRISSQ SEXUS PROLEM EORN  
PRIMOGENITUS D HEN. GOODRICKE MILES, VARIJS  
REIPUB MUNERIBUS SUMA CUM EQUITATE ET MO  
DESTIA FUNCTUS POST VITAM PIE EXACTAM DEBI  
TUM NATURÆ ANNO ÆTAT SUÆ 61<sup>o</sup> SOLVIT ET IN  
CHORO HUIUS ECCLES: SEPULTUS EST. HIC UXOREM  
DUXIT JANAM SAVILE FILIAM JOAN SAVILE MIL:  
UNIUS BARON SCACCARIJ FÆMINAM SELECTISSIMAM  
PIAM PRUDENTIQ REI FAMILIARIS ADMINISTRATIONE  
INSIGNEM QUÆ PARITER HIC SEPULTA JACET FILIJ  
EX HOC CONIVGIO FILLÆO 12<sup>m</sup> NUMERANTUR E QUI  
BUS MARIA PRIMOGENITA NUPTA RICH. HAWKESWORTH  
MIL. HENRICUS ET ELIZABETHA TENA HUIUS ECCLE  
SIÆ TEGUNTUR, SAVILIUS VERO POST PERAGRATAM  
MAGNA EUROPÆ ET ORIENTIS PARTEM VIENNÆ  
AUSTRIÆ OCCUBVIT & SEPULTUS EST. JOANNES  
ET FRANCISCUS FRATRES SUPERSTITES PRO  
AVIS AVIS PARENTIBUS FRATRIBUS ET SORORIBUS  
BENE MERENTIBUS. P. P. P. ANNO DNI 1652.

IDEM JOANNES MEMORIÆ UXORIS CHARISS  
DNÆ KATHARINÆ NORCLIFFE PIÈ DEFUNCTÆ  
ATQ HIC SEPULTÆ CONSULENS EJUS NOMEN  
HUIQ MARMORI INSCRIBENDUM CURAVIT.

This monument, which is of white marble, handsomely carved, is in perfect preservation. It is surmounted by an oval quartered shield with these arms: first, Goodricke; second, Williamson; third (on a chevron, three falcons' heads erased); fourth, Rawson. On the left hand of the inscription is a shield, Goodricke impaling Norton; on the right, Goodricke impaling Eure, and beneath the inscription Goodricke impaling Savile.

I have been unable to ascertain with any degree of certainty to whom the arms in the third quarter of the oval shield belong, and I may here remark that the shield on the south wall, presumed to be a portion of the monument to Richard Goodricke, Esq., who died 8th January, 1582, contains the same arms, with the positions of Nos. 3 and 4 reversed—*i.e.*, Rawson being in the third quarter.

**Sir John Goodricke**, seventh, but eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Goodricke

by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir John Savile, Knight, succeeded his father 22nd July, 1641. He was born 20th April, 1617, and was created a Baronet 14th August, 1641. He was educated at Aberdeen, as was also his brother Savile, their father considering the discipline there stricter than in the English colleges. At the age of nineteen he was sent to France, where he remained a year and a half, returning home in 1638, when he received a commission as captain of a foot company in Lord Fairfax's regiment. He evinced at an early age his devotion to the royal cause, for I find a letter from him to Mr. Thomas Livingstone, in London, written in January 1639, ordering a buff suit and other necessaries, and inquiring the price of a complete suit of armour, as he "intends to attend his Majesty this summer in arms as a private gentleman, if not as a captain." He says:—

"I am not ignorant that you make profession of arms, as well as of other arts; which moves me, being likewise myself entered into the same list, to desire your opinion in the choice and price of a compleat armour for a captain of a foot company. This is my request to you as you are a soldier, and for the fitting them to my body, none can do it better than yourself. As for the other things which my mother mentioned in her letter to you, I leave the ordering of them to your own discretion, which cannot err in making them handsome and fashionable. Yet thus far let me advise you, that as you tender the honour of your military profession, you send them down against the 12th February next, and together with them the price of the arms."

This letter bears date 12th January, 1639. On 7th October, 1641, he married, at Trinity Church, Micklegate, York, Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Stephen Norcliffe, of York, Esquire, counsellor-at-law, who had just attained her majority, and on 24th October in the following year his son and heir, Henry, was born.

The civil war had now broken out, and Sir John immediately took up arms in the cause of the King. He commanded a troop of horse under the Earl of Newcastle, which he led at the attack of Bradford, then in the hands of the Parliamentarians, 18th December, 1642. In this siege he was seriously wounded, and his horse killed under him by a scythe. The following extract from a very quaint account of the siege of Bradford, written by Joseph Lister, an eye-witness, will be read with interest:—

"Accordingly, on the 18th of December, being the sabbath-day, the Earl of Newcastle sent the van of his army again from Leeds, consisting of five troops of horse, six troops of dragoons, and two hundred foot, commanded by Colonel Goring, Colonel Evans, Sir William Savile, and Sir John Goodricke, intending with these troops to surprise the town while the inhabitants were engaged in Divine service; but our scouts returned and alarmed the town and country of their approach; and now, what hurry and confusion immediately ensued: the whole congregation betook themselves to flight, and sought for refuge where they thought most safe. Every man was now ordered to his post armed with such weapons as he was beforehand provided withall: the church and steeple were secured in the best manner we possibly could, being determined (relying upon Divine assistance) to defend it to the last extremity. Again they approached us with the sound of warlike music, and their streamers flying in the air; tremendous sight! enough to make the stoutest heart to tremble! —to shake the nerves, and loose the joints of every beholder! Amazing, to see the different effects it had upon others, who were fired with rage, even to madness; and filled with revenge, almost to enthusiasm. They then advanced nearer, and set down in Barker-end, not above three hundred paces above the church, where they raised a battery against it, but chiefly against the steeple, intending, if possible, to erase it to the ground; perhaps because they feared to suffer the greatest harm by those who were placed therein; ten or twelve of the best marksmen being in that part of the steeple judged most proper to annoy the enemy; others were in and about the church, and every pass leading thereto, and those into the town were guarded in the best manner our little army of men would admit of, which were very small in comparison to the number of our enemies, which we thought upwards of two thousand, with a train of artillery suitable thereto.

"Each party being in this position, the enemy began to fire with the greatest fury upon us, and especially against the steeple; and, in a small space of time, discharged their great guns seventeen times; at length one of our men, with a fowling-picce, from off the steeple, killed one of their cannoniers; and instantly we all, with the greatest courage, resolution, and intrepidity, issued out of the town upon the enemy,

who expected rather a speedy surrender than resistance. This so much daunted and surprised them, that they were at a loss what course to take; but, perceiving how advantageous the steeple was to our men, and how they were incommoded by the fire from thence, they presently possessed themselves of some houses and a barn nearer the church, very convenient for the shelter of their men, and brought their cannon also nearer the church. From hence, they sent out Sir John Goodricke's troop of horse, who encompassed the town, and some little villages on the side of it; they robbed a woman most basely, and cowardly slew two naked (or unarmed) men as they passed by. And, so coming within sight of the town's sentinel, at the west end, the sentinel fired upon them, and wounded two or three of their horses; one of which, being but slightly hurt, was brought into the town. And in a little time, partly by the shot from the town, and partly by the approach of some club-men from Bingley, they were forced to return to their party.

“In the mean time, their cannon was removed to such a place as they could conveniently play upon the town, and especially upon that part called Kirkgate, by which the townsmen must of necessity march in order to relieve their party, and best resist the enemy. Those upon the steeple, made great havoc and confusion among the enemy; for when any buff or scarlet coat appeared within their reach, they had two or three guns pointed in one hole, and discharged at once upon them, and generally with success, which thereby greatly deterred the rest from relieving their men, which were in the houses; and thus they continued until high noon; about which time there came to our assistance some fire-men and club-men from Halifax, who immediately were put to service, some in the church, others in the lanes near the houses where the enemy lodged; those in the church and lanes kept the houses in play, and those on the steeple hindered the enemy from relieving those in the houses; but seeing this was not the way to repel the enemy, for the largeness of the church windows, and the smallness of their houses, made their assault more secure, and our defence more dangerous; which the townsmen perceiving, and, that this way did but waste themselves and their ammunition, they therefore resolved to win or lose all at once, by a general assault; therefore, watching an opportunity betwixt the discharge and charging again of the cannon of the enemy, our men sallied out of the church, and being seconded by those in the lanes, rushed up to the houses, burst open the doors, slew them that resisted, and took those that yielded; the rest fled into the field adjoining, where some of the townsmen followed, (the greatest part of them being employed in conveying the men and ammunition, which the enemy had left behind them) and in the field the skirmish grew hotter than ever; the townsmen were too eager to keep rank and file, though they had before been taught so to do. But this disorder proved very advantageous to our men; for, mixing themselves with the enemy, they thereby fought securely, even in the mouth of the enemy's cannon, and in the eye of one body of their forces, both placed in the field above them; they not daring to discharge their cannon upon us, lest in so doing they should destroy their own men together with us; otherwise, they had ten firemen for one, and might have cut us all off in an instant; nor could our men use their muskets but as clubs. To speak ingenuously, their commanders being exasperated at the cowardice of their common soldiers, manifested greater courage themselves; but they were well paid for it, for our scythes and clubs now and then reached them sorely, and few else did the townsmen aim at; one among the rest, in a scarlet coat, (said to be Colonel Goring himself,) our club-men had got hold of, and were spoiling of him; but, a party of their horse, fearing the loss of such a man, became more courageous than they intended, so, leaping over a hedge, came full gallop upon our men, and forced them to give a little ground, but they quickly recovered themselves though they lost their man; and redoubling their courage, would neither give nor take quarter, (not through cruelty, but ignorance, as the enemy themselves afterwards confessed); and, in the end, forced both man and horse out of the field.—Yet ours could not keep it; for, now being separated from the enemy, their musketeers were at liberty to play upon our men; and now, indeed, they rained such a shower of lead among them, as forced them to retreat to the next hedge for shelter, and so hindered them from pursuing their men—their ordnance also, all this time, playing upon the town and steeple; nevertheless, that which was planted against the steeple did it no harm—that intended to scour Kirkgate, though planted in the most advantageous place, though the streets were continually crowded with people, and though the bullets did hit some of the houses, and some whistled through the streets, yet was not any man hurt therewith: which was nothing short of the wonderful goodness of the Almighty, in protecting the lives of the inhabitants in such a surprising and miraculous manner.

“One circumstance somewhat remarkable cannot be omitted. During the heat of this action, a stout young officer (said to be the Earl of Newport's son) headed a company of foot, came down the field on the left side of the high-road, under cover of a thick hedge, intending to force a passage through a house and so surprise the church. He (the officer) being too sanguine, pushed on a little too fast before his men, fell into an ambuscade; being cut off from his men, and seeing no way to escape, begged for quarter, but was answered by one Ralph Atkinson, saying—he would give him Bradford quarter! and immediately slew him. His men, understanding what had happened, and struck with astonishment at the loss of their leader, fled with the greatest precipitation; and were pursued by a party of our men, who slew some of them; then the whole body of the enemy begun to retreat, for they had sent off their baggage before; and thus, the terror of the Lord, and our men falling upon them, away they went, using their feet better than their hands, and about fifty of our musketeers and club-men after them, which courage of ours, did most of all astonish the enemy, who said afterwards, no fifty men in the world, except they were mad or drunk, would have pursued a thousand. Our men, indeed, shot and fought, as if they had been mad; and, the enemy truly fell as if they had been drunk: some discharged ten, some twelve times in the pursuit; and having the whole body of the enemy for their butt, it may easily be imagined what good execution was done, in a mile and a half pursuit,

for they followed them up to the moor ; but, fearing to be environed by the horse, they retreated, so weary after eight hours' fight, (for so long it lasted) that they could scarce return to the town.

"One thing I cannot omit.—A hearty Roundhead (for so the enemy called us) left by his comrades, and surrounded by three of the enemy's horse, discharged his musket upon one, struck down another's horse with the butt-end of it, broke a third's sword, beating it back to his throat, and put them all to flight, which relation though strange as the rest, yet is most certainly true. There was slain in this notable and remarkable skirmish, the Earl of Newport's son, by Atkinson, who took great store of gold out of his pockets, a gold ring, etc., but, it is said upon a serious reflection, he greatly lamented so rash an action. Captain Binns was carried away to Leeds, and died of his wounds three days after.—Their wounded were Sir John Goodricke, whose horse was killed with a scythe, Colonel Goring, general of the horse, and about a hundred common soldiers. Of ours, not above three at most fell by the enemy, and about twelve wounded, all curable except two.—There were also taken prisoners of the enemy, Sergeant-Major Crew, twenty-six common soldiers, about ten horses, one hundred and eighty pounds (weight) of powder, and about forty muskets. Thus, our wants were supplied out of our enemy's store, leaving us a much better stock of arms and ammunition, than we had at their first coming."

Soon after this event Sir John was made a prisoner, and his estate sequestered. The Hall at Hunsingore, one of his seats, is said to have been entirely destroyed during the Civil War. Sir John was confined first at Manchester, and a very interesting relic of him at this period still exists at Ribston. It is a French Bible, printed in 1622, which his mother sent to him. It contains a letter to him on the fly-leaf, as follows :—

"Sonn John,—

"I have sent you to Manchester your father's french Byble a jewell to which you are no stranger. This book was the delightfull study of his freedome and trust it may bee the proffitable delight of your confynment by the assistance of God's most Holly Spirit is the Harty desyr and shall be the humble prayers off

"Your loveing mother

"Jane Goodrick."

"Post ps.—

"What you fynd writen of your worthy Father's Hand be carfull to preserve, for I part not willingly with any of his manuscripts. (The rest is illegible.)

Sir John has added the following :—

"This Bible I bought at Tours in France Anno Dni 1638, and brought it with mee into England as a present to my Father ; after whose death it was sent to mee by my mother, being Prisener of Warre in Manchester, as the best companion in solitude.

"John Goodricke.

"I have found by experience that The Bible is most profitably read when a man reads it in his mother Tongue, however he understands it in foreign languages and (as the food we are accustomed to) is soonest digested into solid nourishment."

Sir John was afterwards removed to the Tower of London, where he was kept a prisoner for three years, during which time his young wife died. It has been stated that he escaped from the Tower and fled to France, where he remained until the Restoration ; but I have met with no authentic evidence supporting this tradition. In the early part of November 1645 he addressed the following petition to the House of Commons :—

"To the hon<sup>ble</sup> House of Commons in Parliament assembled.

"The humble Petition of S<sup>r</sup> John Goodrick, Knt. and Baronett

"Humbly Sheweth,—

"That yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>r</sup> having beene a Prisoner of Warre these three yeares remaynes Committed to y<sup>e</sup> Tower of London by Order from this ho<sup>ble</sup> house to y<sup>e</sup> greate impairment of his health, by soe long and tedious a R<sup>e</sup>strainte, his whole estate being Sequestred.

“Yo<sup>r</sup> Petitioner, therefore, humbly prayeth. That it will please this ho<sup>bl</sup><sup>e</sup> house to admitt him to his Composition and Libertie to attend the same; hee giving good security never hereafter to Act or doe anything to the prejudice of the State.

“And yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>r</sup> shall dayly pray, etc.

“Jo. Goodricke.”

“December 30th, 1645.

“This is y<sup>e</sup> Petition of S<sup>r</sup> John Goodrick delivered into my hands about y<sup>e</sup> beginning of November last; though it wayted for an opportunity to be presented to y<sup>e</sup> House untill y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>th</sup> of December instant.

“Ph. Stapelton.”

This Petition was duly presented to the House of Commons, and the following order was made :—

“Die Lune, 22<sup>o</sup> Decem<sup>br</sup>, 1645.

“Ordered (upon the Question) by the Comons Assembled in Parlyam<sup>t</sup> that it be referred to the Comittee at Goldsmithes Hall to compoude w<sup>th</sup> S<sup>r</sup> John Goodrick, and to consider of and examin the losses sustayned by Mr. Stockdale. And to report to the Howse both the Composicon and Losses of the said Mr. Stockdale.

“H. Elsynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.”

Sir John took the National Covenant at Westminster on 29th December, 1645, and petitioned the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents as follows :—

“To the right Honor<sup>able</sup> the Comittee for Compounding with Delinquents at Gouldsmithes Hall.

“The humble Peticon of S<sup>r</sup> John Goodrick, Knt. and Baronett.

“Sheweth,—

“Whereas yo<sup>r</sup> petitioner is sequestred by order from the Comittee att York, and yo<sup>r</sup> peticonr being at this prsent prisoner in the Tower. And hath (by order from y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>able</sup> House of Parliamt) Liberty to Compound. Hee therefore humbly prayeth that the Comittee att York may bee desired to certifie the value of his estate. And what interest hee hath in the Land sequestred together w<sup>th</sup> what charge doe lye upon or are issueing out of the same.

“And yo<sup>r</sup> peticon<sup>r</sup> shall pray, etc.

“Jo. Goodricke.”

On 2nd February, 1645, the Committee for the West Riding of York certified to the Estate of Sir John; and as these papers are full of interest, I give copies of them here. They are followed by a further certificate by Sir John himself :—

2<sup>o</sup> febr 1645.

“To the Hono<sup>ble</sup> the Comittee att Goldsmithes Hall, London, for Compoundinge w<sup>th</sup> Delinquents.

“The Certificate of the Comittee for the Weste Rydinge of the Countie of Yorke.

“Accordinge to yo<sup>r</sup> Order of the 6<sup>th</sup> of Januarie laste wherby wee are required to sende a iuste and true pticuler of all the estate reall and psonall, and yearely Reuenewe of S<sup>r</sup> John Goodricke knight and Baronett : Wee hauinge used our beste endeauors to informe o<sup>r</sup>selues touchinge y<sup>e</sup> poynts in the said order, doe certifie to eache pticuler as followeth.

“A perticuler of the estate of S<sup>r</sup> John Goodrike in the westriding as it was in the Times before this unnaturall warr, beinge upon Racke and in presente possession.

	£	s.	d.
The Mannor of Hunsingor, in the parish of Hunsingor w <sup>th</sup> the lands and Tythes thereto belonging of the yearely value of . . . . .	196	07	06
His Lands in Cattall Magna in pochia de Hunsinger, p <sup>r</sup> dic p. Annū . . . . .	190	04	00
His Lands in Ribston Magna and Walshford in Parochia predict p Annu . . . . .	150	11	00
His Lands in Ribston parua in Parochia de Spoforth p. Annū . . . . .	045	00	00
Ribston Parke in parochia de Hunsingor predict p. Annū . . . . .	024	00	00
His Land in Widdington in parochia de Nunn Munketon p. Annū . . . . .	045	00	00
ffree Rents in Grewellthorpe in pochia de Kirkebie Matzerd . . . . .	000	17	02 ob.
	<u>£651</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>08 ob.</u>

The lands above menconed as they are nowe of p<sup>r</sup>sente valewe yearely and soe lett. 532 16 04

Lands in Rev<sup>con</sup> and to descende to S<sup>r</sup> John Goodricke, viz. :—

“The Capitall Messuage of Ribston magna and pte of the demesnes, together w<sup>th</sup> the Tythes of those demesne grounds and a water corne milne in Hunsingor, w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances beeing the La. Goodricke his mother's ioynture before this unnaturall warr, of value 220<sup>li</sup> 00<sup>s</sup> 00<sup>d</sup>.

“The pticulers above menconed are certified unto us by Richard Roundell, Edmund Birte, Thomas Wescoe, George Nayler, Richard Pickerd, Thomas Lewis and Willm Burton, sequestrators for the weapentake of Claroe who doe also certifie that they doe not knowe y<sup>t</sup> the said S<sup>r</sup> John Goodricke hath any lands in prsente possession, rever<sup>con</sup>, or expectancie w<sup>th</sup>in the said weapentake, other then these allreadie men<sup>con</sup>ed, nor any other psonall estate then what is allreadie accounted for and paid into this Co<sup>m</sup>ittee amountinge to 22<sup>li</sup> 17<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>, after a 5<sup>th</sup> pte taken out and allowed to S<sup>r</sup> John Goddrick's childe. Edw. Rodes, Ro. Barwicke, Jo. ffarrer, Tho. St. Nichlas, Jo. Bright.

“S<sup>r</sup> John Goodricke, knight and Barronett, of Hunsingo, in York.

“His Delinquency that he was in Armes against the Parliamt, and lies now restrained in the Tower, and hath bin a Prisoner neere foure yeeres in all places ; and his cause especially referred to this Com<sup>tee</sup> by the Order of the Howse of Co<sup>m</sup>ons dated 22<sup>o</sup> Decembris 1645.

“He hath taken the Naconall Couenant before Sam<sup>l</sup> Gibson minister of Margaretts Westin., 29<sup>th</sup> of December 1645, and is ready to take the negative oath if he may have Libertye to come heere to take itt.

“He compounds upon a perticuler returned out of the County and upon another under his owne hand by which he hath submitted to such ffine &c and in which it doth appeare,

“That he is seized in ffee to him and his heires in Reuersion from and after the decease of the Lady Jane Goodricke his mother of and in the Capitall Messuage of Ribston Magna and parte of the Demeasne of the Mannor of Ribston Magna, and of a certaine Messuage and howse in the City of Yorke of the cleere yeerely value before theis troubles, 230<sup>li</sup> for which his ffine is 230<sup>li</sup>.

“That he is seized in ffee to him and his heires in possession of and in certaine Messuages, Lands, and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> lyinge and beinge in Ribston parua in the parish of Spoforth and Widdrington in (blank), Manckton, in the County of Yorke, of the cleere yeerely value before theis troubles 90<sup>li</sup> for which his ffine is 180<sup>li</sup>.

“That S<sup>r</sup> John upon the mariadge of his Lady who is now deceased did settle by conveyance diuers other Messuages Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> lyinge and beinge in Ribston Magna in the said County of Yorke, and the Mannor howse of Hunsingore in the said Countye, to certaine ffeoffees, viz<sup>t</sup> unto S<sup>r</sup> Edward Osborne and others named in a conveyance thereof made bearinge date the 4<sup>th</sup> of October Año 17<sup>o</sup> Caroli Regis to the uses followeing, viz<sup>t</sup> to the use of S<sup>r</sup> John, and his Lady for life and the liues of the longer liuer of them without Impeachment of wast duringe the life of S<sup>r</sup> John and after their deceases, then to the use of his first sonne of the body of the said John on the body of his wife to be begotten, and to the heires males of the body of the said first sonne and soe to the second 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10<sup>th</sup> Sonnes with severall remainders ouer to his brothers and uncles in taile one after another, and for want of such issue to the right heires of the said S<sup>r</sup> John which Messuages Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> were of the cleere yeerely value before theis troubles as is certified by the said Com<sup>tee</sup> 150<sup>li</sup> 11<sup>s</sup>. p annū. S<sup>r</sup> John hath a Sonne liueinge and if to value this Estate as a ffee simple his ffine is 301<sup>li</sup> 2<sup>s</sup>. if as an Estate for life 150<sup>li</sup> 11<sup>s</sup>.

“That the said S<sup>r</sup> John Goodricke is likewise seized of an Estate taile to him and the heires males of his body with severall remainders in taile ouer the reuersion in ffee in himselfe of and in the mannor of Hunsingore, and of diuers messuages Lands Tenem<sup>ts</sup> Tithes and hereditaments to the same belongeing and appertaineinge, and of diuers other Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in Cattall magna in the said parish of Hunsingore and of Ribston Parke lyinge within the said parish, and of certaine ffreehold rents lyinge in Grewell throppe in the parish of Kirkeby Malsard in the County of Yorke all beinge of the cleere yeerely value before theis troubles 412<sup>li</sup> 8<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>. ob. qr. for which his ffine is 284<sup>li</sup> 17<sup>s</sup> 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>d</sup>.

“S<sup>r</sup> John is likewise seized of a ffranckten<sup>te</sup> for life of and in an Annuitie of 20<sup>li</sup> p Annū paid to him duringe his life issueinge out of certaine lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in Thorner beinge the Inheritance of Mr. John Sauill for which his ffine is 20<sup>li</sup>.

“Soe his whole ffine if to reckon his Lands settled upon him for life the remainder to his eldest Sonne in Taile &c as an estate taile in possession comes to 1555<sup>li</sup> 19<sup>s</sup> 5<sup>d</sup> ob. But if to value that parcell as an Estate for life in S<sup>r</sup> John onely will amount unto 1405<sup>li</sup> 8<sup>s</sup> 5<sup>d</sup> ob.

“Of the premisses aforesaid parte is a Rectory impropriate, viz<sup>t</sup> the Rectory of Hunsingore which is of the value of 60<sup>li</sup> p annū upon which there is noe viccar endowed, but S<sup>r</sup> John payes a Stipendary 20<sup>li</sup> p annū to serue the Cure for which he craues to be allowed 40<sup>li</sup>.

“ Then there is 9<sup>li</sup> 18<sup>s</sup> 11<sup>d</sup> ob. paid yeerely for a ffee ffarme rent to the Crowne for euer as appeares by the acquittances for which he is to be allowed 19<sup>li</sup> 17<sup>s</sup> 11<sup>d</sup>.

“ He craueth to be allowed an Annuitye, of 60<sup>li</sup> p annũ paid to Sauill Goodricke duringe his life as by the deed thereof produced dated the 23 day of August 1641 doth appeare.

“ He craueth to be allowed another Annuity of 40<sup>li</sup> paid out of his said Lands unto ffrancis Goodricke another brother duringe tearme of his life as by the deed thereof dated the 16<sup>th</sup> day of March 12<sup>o</sup> Caroli produced doth appeare.

“ He craueth to be allowed another Annuity of 20<sup>li</sup> p annũ paid unto Robt. Goodricke his uncle, as by the deed thereof made by his Grandfather Richard Goodricke, Esqr dated the second day of December in the foure and fortith yeere of Queene Elizabeth doth appeare,

“ He craueth an allowance of 40<sup>li</sup> p annũ another Annuitye paid to Margarett Morely a seruant to the said Richard Goodricke and made by him dated the 10<sup>th</sup> of January in the foure and fortith yeere of the Queene it doth appeare.

“ And craueth to be allowed another Annuitye of 3<sup>li</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> paid to Emanuell Justice, and made by S<sup>r</sup> Henry Goodricke the ffather as by affidaut appeereth.

“ The whole allowances are 187<sup>li</sup> 4<sup>s</sup> 7<sup>d</sup>, which to take out of 1405<sup>li</sup> 8<sup>s</sup> 5<sup>½</sup><sup>d</sup> leaves it 1228<sup>li</sup> 3<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup> ob., but if to take it out of the 1555<sup>li</sup> 19<sup>s</sup> 5<sup>½</sup><sup>d</sup> then it rests 1368<sup>li</sup> 14<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup> ob.

“ Fine 1808<sup>li</sup> 14<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>.

“ But if he will settle 40<sup>li</sup> p annũ on a Curate at Honsingoe the fine is agreed at 1200<sup>li</sup> & 150<sup>li</sup> 11<sup>s</sup> of this state is to be reported as it is settled in his conveyance.

“ A pticuler of a futher pte of the state of S<sup>r</sup> John Goodrick w<sup>ch</sup> (he conceiueth) was not w<sup>th</sup>in the survey of the Co<sup>m</sup>ittee who made the Cert<sup>cate</sup> of the rest of his estate nor came to their knowledge.

“ Impr. A howse w<sup>th</sup> thapportenances lying within the walls of the City of Yorke now defaced & ruynated not worth any thing at prsent w<sup>ch</sup> House is in the possession of the Lady Goodrick his Mother for her life formerly worth p Anũ . . . . . 10 00 00

“ Item. One rent charge or Anuity for his life yssueing out of the lands of Mr. John Savile of Thornhill p Ann . . . . . 20 00 00

“ In Expectancie after my Mothers decease to myselfe or children for houses in London & Micham 80<sup>li</sup> p ann.

“ This is a true and just pticuler of all my Estate reall and psonall for w<sup>ch</sup> I desire to Compound to ffree it out of Sequestracon and doe submitt unto and undertake to my power to satisfy such ffine as by this Comitty for Composico<sup>n</sup>s with Delinquents shalbe ymposed and sett to pay for the same in order to the ffreedome and discharge of my person & Estate. “ John Goodricke.”

“ I humbly desire this hon<sup>ble</sup> Comittee to take into their consideracon that though I haue subscribed to the perticuler of my estate as it is now scertified yet I neuer made more of it then 533<sup>li</sup> p ann the rent for w<sup>ch</sup> it is now let by the Comittee at Yorke a preportion that no wayes sorts w<sup>th</sup> the present condicon of myn Estate being a passe for all Armyes and hath bin so & still is subject to such miseries as useually attend them w<sup>ch</sup> I likewise humbly desire may be considered. “ John Goodricke.”

The final document of importance in connection with Sir John Goodricke's composition is the order of the Houses of Parliament “for taking off the sequestration” of his estate, which was read in the House of Lords on 25th August, 1646, and “Agreed to.” The following was the order:—

Martis. 25. Aug. 1646.

“ Whereas S<sup>r</sup> John Goodericke of Hunsingor in the County of Yorke, Knight and barronett hath by both howses of Parliam<sup>t</sup> bin admitted to his fine of twelve hundred pounds, hee having bin in Armes against the Parliament. The Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament doe hereby authorize and appoint his Mat<sup>s</sup> Sollicitor Generall to prepare A pardon to the said S<sup>r</sup> John Goodericke for his said offence in such forme as is agreed by both howses for like offenders, together with a graunt of and restitucon to him his heires and assignes of all his Lands goods & Chattells and other estate for which the said Fine was accepted according to a pticuler thereof made and entred with the Committee at Goldsmiths Hall, and of all meane pffitts thereof from the XXI<sup>th</sup> daie of March 1645, with an excepcon of the right or estate of the said S<sup>r</sup> John Goodericke in or to all advowsons, presentacons, and right of patronage to any Church or Chappell which said pardon so p<sup>r</sup>pared the Com<sup>r</sup>s for the great Seale of England for time being are hereby likewise authorised to passe under the said great Seale accordingly Provided & alwaies that this Ordinance or the said pardon thereon to be passed shall not extend to free the said S<sup>r</sup> John Goodericke from a further composicon for any other lands goods or chattells then what are conteyned in the pticuler aforesaid And that in case the said Lands menconed in the said pticuler were of greater yearely value then are therein expressed during three yeares before the yeare of our Lord 1640. Then the said S<sup>r</sup> John Goodericke shall paie such further fine by waie of composicon as both howses of Parl<sup>t</sup>: shall appoint And it is further Ordered and Ordained by the said Lords and Comons with the consent of the said S<sup>r</sup> John Goodricke as pte of his composicon. That 40<sup>li</sup> p annu shall be from henceforth issueing and paid for ever out of his impropriate parsonage and Rectorie of Hunsingor in the County of Yorke for and towards the mainteynance of a learned preaching Minister in the said Church or Chappell of Hunsingor to be yearely paid unto the said Minister and his successors for ever upon the second daie of Februarie and the first daie of August by equall porcons.

“ Agreed.”

Sir John appears at this time to have retired to his home, and was living there in November 1650. About 1653 he married his second wife, who was Elizabeth, widow of William, third Viscount Fairfax, of Gilling, co. York, and daughter of Alexander Smith, of Sutton, co. Suffolk, Esq. ; and by her had an only son, John, born 16th October, 1654, who eventually succeeded as third Baronet. At the time of her marriage to Sir John Goodricke the Lady Fairfax had an only daughter, Catherine, afterwards wife of Benjamin Mildmay, Lord Fitzwalter ; her two sons, Thomas, who was the fourth Viscount Fairfax, and William, having died in infancy. At the Restoration Sir John was elected one of the Knights of the Shire for co. York, and served as a Deputy-Lieutenant.

It is a circumstance worthy of note here that during the Civil War Sir John's uncle, Colonel William Goodricke, and his cousins, Major William and Captain Henry Goodricke, were all officers in the Parliamentary army. As is well known, family divisions of this nature were by no means uncommon in these troublous times, but happily in this case the bonds of union between Sir John and his relatives were not broken or disturbed by the divergency in their political opinions. Sir John died in 1670, his will bearing date 19th September, 1669, being proved at York 25th November in the following year. His widow survived until 1692, and resided at Moulsham Hall, co. Essex. Her will, dated 4th June, 1692, signed "Elizabeth Fairfax," was proved in London on 15th September in the same year.







*Printed.* Hon<sup>ble</sup>. J<sup>r</sup>. Henry Goodricke. A. C. B. & D. 1751  
J. Smith fecit



The Right Honourable Sir Henry Goodricke, second Baronet, was only son of Sir John Goodricke, Bart., by his first wife Catherine Norcliffe. He was born 24th October, 1642, and inherited in a high degree his father's feelings of loyalty to the Crown. He was treated with great attention at the Court of Charles II., being knighted by that Sovereign. In 1668 he married Mary, daughter of Colonel Sir William Legge, "the faithful servant of Charles I.," and sister to George Legge, who was elevated to the Peerage, 2nd December, 1682, as Baron Dartmouth. Sir Henry was M.P. for Boroughbridge in 1678, and in all the Parliaments summoned from 1685 to 1702. A close friendship existed between him and Sir John Reresby (Governor of York), who speaks of him in terms almost of affection. He says:—"This Sir Henry Goodricke was a gentleman of fine parts naturally, and those improved by great reading and travel, one that being fixed at his excellent seat at Ribstone, near Knaresborough, pleased himself there, and had no thoughts (no more than myself) to be in any public business that might call us out of the country, till these vacancies falling out tempted us to do so. He was, after his being known in Parliament, sent by King Charles II., his ambassador into Spain, and we always continued so kind friends that we called ourselves brothers."

Sir John Reresby, speaking of Lady Goodricke, says she was "the finest woman, one of them, in that age."

On 21st November, 1678, Sir Henry was unfortunately engaged in a duel with a brother officer. Sir John Reresby's account of this event, though wanting in detail, is, however, the only one that I can find, so I will give it just as written:—

"My brother, Sir Henry Goodricke, having then a regiment of foot in the army, one of his captains threw up his commission upon some disgust, and challenged his colonel. He accepted the challenge, and came to seek me to be his second; but not finding me at home, he took Sir Thomas Mauleverer, who ran his adversary through the body; and Sir Henry wounded and disarmed his."

This event must have taken place in or near London, as both Sir John Reresby and Sir Henry were up for the Session. A few days afterwards (28th November, 1678) Sir Henry was appointed Ambassador to the Court of Spain in place of Sir William Godolphin, who had been recalled. His credentials, however, were not drawn out until 10th June following, and his letters of instructions bear date 2nd and 10th of that month. The following are copies of the latter documents:—

"S<sup>r</sup> Henry Goodrick's Dispatch as Envoye Extr<sup>re</sup> to Spaine, 1679.

"Instruçons for Our Trusty and welbeloved S<sup>r</sup> Henry Goodrick, K<sup>t</sup> & Baronett, Our Envoye Extr<sup>re</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> Catholique King.

1. "Having received these Instruçons & our Letters of Credence you shall repaire w<sup>th</sup> all convenient speed and Expedition to Madrid, where being arrived you shall notify y<sup>e</sup> same to y<sup>e</sup> Introducor of Ambassad<sup>rs</sup>, & acquainting him with y<sup>e</sup> Quality vnder w<sup>ch</sup> you are sent by vs to his Catholique Mat<sup>y</sup>, desire him to be assisting to you in all y<sup>e</sup> formall parts of y<sup>r</sup> admission to y<sup>r</sup> Audience, as likewise to y<sup>r</sup> Attendance upon his Highness Don Jvan de Austria, and y<sup>t</sup> secretary of state in whose district y<sup>r</sup> business properly lyes; As for y<sup>r</sup> visits to any other of y<sup>e</sup> ministers you will best direct y<sup>r</sup>self vpon y<sup>e</sup> place, & by y<sup>e</sup> occasions y<sup>t</sup> shall oblige you to resort to y<sup>l</sup>l.

2. "You shall at y<sup>r</sup> first publick Audience (having deliver'd y<sup>r</sup> Credentials) assure y<sup>e</sup> Catholique King in proper & fitting Termes of Our Affection & good will towards him, and y<sup>t</sup> as through y<sup>e</sup> blessing of God y<sup>e</sup> Friendship and good Correspondence between y<sup>e</sup> two Crowns, & Our respective people & Dominions hath bin since Our happy restauration renewed & setled vpon Foundations of Common interest more lasting y<sup>n</sup> ever, Wee will not onely on Our part most inviolably keep & observe w<sup>t</sup> hath been already agree, but be ready to cultivate y<sup>e</sup> present Alliance to a farther encrease & strictness of Friendship & love, Not doubting of y<sup>e</sup> like good Inclinaçõs & disposiçõs in his Catholique Ma<sup>t<sup>y</sup></sup> towards Vs. That having therefore thought fitt to recall Our late Ambassador, S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Godolphin, Wee have forthwith dispatched you to be Our Minister in y<sup>t</sup> Court for y<sup>e</sup> better entertaining Our said mutuall Friendship, and emproving all occasions y<sup>t</sup> shall offer of strengthening & confirming it.

3. "In like manner you shall frame y<sup>r</sup> discourse to y<sup>e</sup> ministers, letting y<sup>m</sup> know with w<sup>t</sup> tenderness wee take to heart y<sup>e</sup> Interests of y<sup>e</sup> monarchy, and applying y<sup>r</sup>self with more particular regard to such of y<sup>m</sup> w<sup>m</sup> you shall observe to be of nearest trust with y<sup>e</sup> Catholique King (especially to Don Juan de Austria) delivering y<sup>m</sup> from Vs such expressions of Our esteeme and kindness as are fitt And you shall vpon occasions vse Our name to let y<sup>m</sup> know y<sup>e</sup> confidence wee haue in their affection to Vs.

4. "You shall be very carefull to maintaine & see performed y<sup>e</sup> severall Articles and condiçõs of Our two last Treaties, concluded at Madrid, and y<sup>t</sup> nothing be acted there prejudiciall to the interest or trade of any of y<sup>e</sup> Kingdomes, Countries or People vnder Our obedience, & if any thing of y<sup>t</sup> nature happen you shall presently endeavour to haue it remedyed, & vpon denyall of Justice and due satisfaction you shall represent y<sup>e</sup> same vnto Vs, & shall protect and countenance in all Occasions Our subjects trading to any of the dominions of y<sup>t</sup> Crowne, or who may have any suits or pretentions depending there, procuring for y<sup>m</sup> good and speedy Justice, and all y<sup>e</sup> favour & priviledges you are able. Yet for Our honour & y<sup>r</sup> owne you must not engage y<sup>r</sup> self in every Complaint w<sup>ch</sup> may raise clamour without justifiable cause, or any legall proofes, but onely such as may deserve y<sup>e</sup> interposition of Our name for Our subjects Right.

5. "Amongst other particulars agreed on in Our severall Treatyes you shall particularly insist vpon y<sup>e</sup> punctuall observance of such Articles as relate to y<sup>e</sup> Immunities & priviledges of Consuls as are by mutuall consent establish'd in their severall stations within y<sup>e</sup> Catholique King's dominions, & you shall particularly complaine of y<sup>e</sup> wrong done to Our Consul at Tenariff by y<sup>t</sup> Governor, who taketh vpon him y<sup>e</sup> determining y<sup>e</sup> disputes betwixt y<sup>e</sup> Merchants & Mariners & Sea Officers being Our Lawfull subjects without any consent from Our Consul, certainly contrary to y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> Article of y<sup>e</sup> Treaty concluded at Madrid 1667. And for this demand a remedy by punishing y<sup>e</sup> Governour, & giving such Order as may secure Our people from y<sup>e</sup> like oppressions for y<sup>e</sup> future.

6. "And whereas y<sup>e</sup> trade of Logwood hath soe frequently given occasion of discontent, betweene y<sup>e</sup> two Crownes, you shall endeavour to procure y<sup>t</sup> Crowne to consent to a Treaty whereby Our Subjects may be allowed y<sup>e</sup> same, & finding or obtaining a disposiçõn in y<sup>t</sup> Crowne towards it you shall strive to know their mind in generall vpon w<sup>t</sup> Termes they will agree y<sup>e</sup> freedome of y<sup>t</sup> Trade for Our subjects to Campeche, remonstrating to y<sup>m</sup> y<sup>e</sup> inconvenience y<sup>t</sup> will arise to Vs both without it, divers of Our subjects there daily leaving Our service, & taking Commissions from y<sup>e</sup> French onely vnder their protection to be maintained in y<sup>t</sup> Trade, whereby both Wee and y<sup>e</sup> Catholique King receive great prejudice.

7. "If vpon y<sup>e</sup> late Treaty betweene Spaine and Portugall, soe successfully concluded by Our Mediation there happen to arise matters of dispute or doubt vpon diverse interpretations of any Article thereof, you shall in Our name interpose all good offices in order to an Accommodation, & preventing any differences y<sup>t</sup> may fall out, & towards a strict maintenance of y<sup>t</sup> peace obstructing y<sup>e</sup> machinations of any party y<sup>t</sup> may endeavour to raise jealousies betweene y<sup>e</sup> two Crownes, & remembring y<sup>e</sup> obligation w<sup>ch</sup> lyes vpon Vs by y<sup>e</sup> ratification & guarranty Wee have given of y<sup>e</sup> Treaty.

8. "You shall diligently observe y<sup>e</sup> motions of y<sup>t</sup> state & endeavour to penetrate into all their Counsils & designes which may haue an influence vpon any of Our concernments, or of Our Friends and Allies, & w<sup>t</sup> Treaties may be entertained by y<sup>m</sup> with any other Prince or People, & of all things w<sup>ch</sup> you can discover of their actings there, or any where else, all occurrences w<sup>ch</sup> may be of consequence, & worthy of Our knowledge, or w<sup>t</sup> you may find expedient to propose to Vs for the advancement of Our Trade, or anything y<sup>t</sup> may concern Our Interest at home or abroad, & of your proceedings in y<sup>e</sup> Course of y<sup>r</sup> Negotiation you shall giue frequent Account & advertisements to Our self or one of Our Principall Sec<sup>r</sup>s of State.

9. "You shall presse in Our name y<sup>e</sup> satisfaction of y<sup>e</sup> debt due from y<sup>t</sup> Crowne to Our Nephew y<sup>e</sup> Prince of Orange by such waies & Instances as you shall find proper, & according as you shall either before y<sup>r</sup> departure, or hereafter be instructed therein by advises from Our Nephew himself or any person employed by him, or by Concert with y<sup>e</sup> Dutch Ambassador vpon y<sup>e</sup> place.

10. "You shall correspond w<sup>th</sup> Our Ambassadors & Ministers employed abroad in other Courts for y<sup>e</sup> better direction & Informaçõn towards y<sup>r</sup> owne Negotiation.

11. "You shall entertaine good Correspondence & Friendship with all y<sup>e</sup> Ambassadors Residents & Agents of Princes & States in Amity w<sup>th</sup> Vs, who shall happen to be in y<sup>e</sup> Court of Spaine at y<sup>e</sup> same time with you. And particularly you shall giue all occasions of a Familiar Correspondence with any Minister or Ministers y<sup>t</sup> shall be there employ'd from y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Modena; And you are w<sup>th</sup> all earnestness & Address you can to support y<sup>e</sup> Interests of y<sup>t</sup> Prince in y<sup>e</sup> Court of Spaine, to testify to y<sup>e</sup> world how much y<sup>e</sup> Alliance y<sup>t</sup> Prince hath lately contracted w<sup>th</sup> Our Dearest Brother y<sup>e</sup> Duke of York renders him dear & valuable to vs.

12. "At your return Wee shall expect from you a perfect & ample Narrative or Relaçõn of y<sup>r</sup> Negotiation, & of all y<sup>t</sup> happens in y<sup>t</sup> Court with a particular description of y<sup>e</sup> Abilities & affections of y<sup>e</sup> Ministers, their Interests

with their Masters, their mutuall Correspondence & differences one w<sup>th</sup> another, their Inclinaçõs to Forraine Princes & States together w<sup>th</sup> all such Observaçõs as may contribute to Our own particular Informaçõ of y<sup>e</sup> state of y<sup>t</sup> Monarchy.

13. " You shall from time to time observe & follow such further directions & Instructions as you shall receive from Our self or one of Our Principall Secrys of State.

" Given at Our Court at Whitehall y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> day of June a<sup>o</sup> 1679.

C. R."

" Additionall Instructions for Our Trusty & Welbeloved S<sup>r</sup> Henry Goodricke K<sup>t</sup> Our Envoye Extr<sup>re</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> Catholique King.

" Beside y<sup>e</sup> former Instructions given you, Wee haue thought fitt to add these following. That you endeavour w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>r</sup> vtmost addresse to possess<sup>e</sup> y<sup>t</sup> Court of Our reall desires & endeavours for y<sup>e</sup> prosperity of y<sup>t</sup> Crowne, & particularly y<sup>e</sup> Spanish Netherlands, in whose preservation Wee take Our self equally concerned as in Our own Territoryes. You shall putt y<sup>m</sup> in mind with w<sup>t</sup> earnestness Wee prest y<sup>e</sup> French King to haue consented to more advantageous conditions y<sup>n</sup> those it was at last concluded on, y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>n</sup> Wee saw y<sup>t</sup> could not be obtained with w<sup>t</sup> great charge Wee leviad an Army, & y<sup>r</sup>self being an Officer in it can lett y<sup>m</sup> know how considerable a part of it was transported over for y<sup>e</sup> preservaçõ of those Countries How they were vpon their march after y<sup>e</sup> Battail of Mons & how probably within few daies been in open action had not y<sup>e</sup> news of y<sup>e</sup> peace concluded betwixt y<sup>t</sup> King & y<sup>e</sup> States putt a stop to all hostilities.

" That since his Catholique Maj<sup>ty</sup> judged it his interest to make y<sup>e</sup> Peace; Wee haue continually vsed Our Interest w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> most Christian King for his observing y<sup>e</sup> Articles of it, & there is nothing Wee lay more to heart y<sup>n</sup> how to secure w<sup>t</sup> is left of those Countries, And y<sup>t</sup> Wee shall take y<sup>e</sup> best measures Wee can in conjunction w<sup>t</sup> those y<sup>t</sup> are Our Joynt Friends how best to secure it,

" Given att Our Court at Whitehall y<sup>e</sup> 10 day of June, 1679, In y<sup>e</sup> 31<sup>th</sup> year of Our Reign.

" By his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Command

H. C."

A warrant to the Exchequer for Sir Henry's expenses had been issued in April 1679. The amount allowed him for "ordinary Entertainment" was £5 per day, to be paid quarterly, and he was also to receive £500 for his "Equipage" and "such further allowances for Intelligen<sup>s</sup> expenses &c As by Bills und<sup>r</sup> his hand and allowed by one of his Ma<sup>ts</sup> principall secretaries of State shall appeare to be due to him."

Sir Henry proceeded to Madrid in due course, but the first record of him is in his letter dated Madrid, 5th December, 1679. He writes:—

"The Queen receives no addresses till after her public Entry, which is appointed on Thursday next, S<sup>t</sup> Thomas's day. The preparations are magnificent, and questionless, the solemnity will be very splendid. The Queen is admired by all, and behaves herself to admiration."

On the 16th January, 1680, Sir Henry had an audience of the King and Queen, at which he presented the letters he had carried from the English Court, and the following letter written by him to Lord Clarendon, describing the ceremonial, is highly interesting.

Letter from Sir Henry Goodricke to Lord Clarendon.

" Madrid, Feb<sup>ry</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>, 1680.

" My Lord,

" Upon the first return of the Post, after my receipt of Her Majesties letter, I gave M<sup>r</sup> Secretary Coventry notice thereof, desiring him to acquaint y<sup>r</sup> Ld<sup>pp</sup> that it came safe to my hands, hoping in a short time to show my obedience to Her Ma<sup>tys</sup> comands, the reception it had, and at the same time to present y<sup>r</sup> Lord<sup>pp</sup> those acknowledgements the honour of y<sup>r</sup> letter, enclosing the Queens, requires from mee; which I now doe, beseeching y<sup>r</sup> Ld<sup>pp</sup> to represent to Her Majesty, and to accept from mee, thus.

" January the 16<sup>th</sup> was appointed me for that service, when, after Audience from this King, I was conducted to Her Ma<sup>ty</sup> who had been acquainted that with the King's, I had a letter to Her selfe from Her Ma<sup>ty</sup>. She was observed to have ordered Her dresse with great care, set forth with Her best sate of Jewells, being great Rubys and Diamonds, She was in a rich, coloured Brocade Gown of the Spanish fashion, born out almost to the Compasse of a Fardingale, wide silk sleeves

hanging below her fingers, and a Fann in Her hand, with Her hair combd at length; Her Ma<sup>ty</sup> stood upon a large Turkey carpett, in a great room, Her back towards a corner of a Pillar parting two Windows, six maids of honour, two Ladys of the Bedchamber and fower Grandees atending.

“After my discourse of Congratulation from His Ma<sup>ty</sup> and upon the delivery of His Royall letter, I acquainted Her Ma<sup>ty</sup> with the high esteeme the Queen my Sovereign had for Her, and the part Her Ma<sup>ty</sup> took in my Royall Masters satisfaction so lately by mee exprest, and to demonstrate it more clearly had ordered mee in all humility to present that letter to Her Royall hands assuring Her of the Queens most reall and affectionate wishes for Her felicity.

“Her Majesty received the letter with as great civility and kindnesse, as I ever observed, and imediately said She would prepare for the answer enclosed, commanding mee to return Her Ma<sup>ty</sup> thanks and to inform Her when the Post went, which I did not faile to doe, but had not the letter till a whole day after its despatch, and it going but once a fortnight is the reason the letter may appear of an old date to Her Ma<sup>ty</sup>.

“I have now, My Lord, to acknowledge the civility and kindnesse of your Ld<sup>pps</sup> expressions in the letter You honoured mee with, and can make no returne save by giving y<sup>r</sup> Ld<sup>pp</sup> this assurance—that I am with all true respects and perfect honour

“My Lord,

“Your Lord<sup>pps</sup> most obediend and most humble servant,

“H. Goodricke.”

Affairs do not appear to have progressed quite to Sir Henry's satisfaction, for within a month of writing the preceding letter he found himself compelled to address Lord Clarendon again, beseeching him to assign to him such allowances as were due to him, one thousand pounds of his own money having been expended on account of the State and “his utmost credit worn out.” The following is a copy of this letter:—

“Madrid, March 6<sup>th</sup> '80.

“Right honor<sup>ble</sup>.

“I'me sure I can apeal to no judge so competent, nor to any person more concerned for His Ma<sup>ty</sup>s honor or the reputation of a Gentleman, then y<sup>r</sup>selfe.

“I doe therefore humbly beseech you to thinck me very unwilling to complain were not those considerations preevalent over my nature, and to rest assured that t'will be absolutely impossible for mee to subsist either as a servant to His Ma<sup>ty</sup> or even in a private retired condition unlesse those sums I have requested M<sup>r</sup> Secretary to alow, be not through y<sup>r</sup> favour and the L<sup>ds</sup> Comissioners paid in, for these reasons,

“First the obligation was upon mee to bring over a Protestant family, which I did, though with great charge, from England.

“Secondly an extraordinary journey through Flanders and France to receive His R<sup>ll</sup> Highness's Comands at Bruxelles.

“Thirdly, my delay of audience here, till when no franchigias were alowed in this excessive deer place.

“Then great charges upon my Audience in fees, and fresh Equipage upon the congratulation of the marriage.

“And lastly the fall of moneys here which at least trebles the universall charge not only of maintaining a Family but in all other expences.

“To all this, setting aside 500<sup>li</sup> advance money I know but off one quarters pay received

from the King, so that 1000<sup>li</sup> of my own and almost my utmost credit is worn out, my way of living being as moderate as I can contrive it.

"I doe upon the whole humbly pray, that what is due to this service and allowed by Mr Secretary Coventry may through y<sup>r</sup> favour be assigned mee, that I may be in a capacity to follow His Ma<sup>ty</sup>s affairs with that diligence, as the thoughts how to subsist may not interrupt mee therein, and that I may have that reall obligation to a person for whom I have ever had such respectfull inclination as will ever be acknowledged by

" Right honor<sup>ble</sup>

" Your most obedient and most faithfull servant

" H. Goodricke."

The following note by Sir John Reresby is interesting:—" 1681. Nov. 5<sup>th</sup>. I told the King the story of Sir Henry Goodricke, then ambassador in Spain, whom I called brother, of whom I had received a late account, that going out to shoot some miles from Madrid, in his return home he lighted upon some thieves that had set upon a coach full of ladies, with an intent to rob them; but before they could effect it, Sir Henry and his followers attacked them, wounded some and dispersed the rest, and rescued the ladies."

The differences between the Courts of France and Spain which commenced about this time are matters of history, and do not come within the lines of the present narrative; but the ill feeling which now sprang up at Madrid against the English Court, following upon Charles II.'s offers of mediation between the French and Spanish Kings, was vented in a conspicuous manner upon the English Ambassador. Sir Henry Goodricke was ordered to take down the Royal Arms from above his gate, which order not being complied with, he was seized and sent a prisoner to a convent out of the city. The letters and journal notes of Lord Preston, Envoy at Paris at this period, throw much light on what was happening to Sir Henry at Madrid, and I will therefore give copies and extracts from them in order of date, commencing, however, with a note from a letter to Sir Henry Goodricke from Don Pablo Spinola Doria, dated Madrid 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1682,—who says that "His King having seen the papers which Goodricke wrote to him on the 10<sup>th</sup> instant on the King of England's offer to mediate between Spain and France, answers Goodricke that he is pleased with the King of England's good intentions for public peace."

1682. Dec 30<sup>th</sup>. Extract from a letter from Lord Preston, at Paris to Mr Secretary Jenkins.

"We are much surprised here at the proceedings against Sir Henry Goodricke at Madrid; perhaps Sir Henry's restraint may have put him out of the way of giving you an account of the particulars of it, I shall therefore recount to you what we have of it here by letters of the 10<sup>th</sup> current from Madrid. Some days before an order of Council was made by which Sir Henry was ordered to take down His Majestys arms from above his gate, and to go out of the town; the Introduceur des Ambassadeurs was ordered to signify this to him, who, going to his house acquainted his secretary with it, and charged him to notify the order to Sir Henry; he answered that he would not be charged with any such commission, and that he had best speak to himself and deliver the message. So that the order was no otherwise signified nor at all observed. The Introduceur having advised the Duc de Medina Celi how the affair had passed, it was remitted to the Councill.—It was then proposed to send the Marquis de Los Balliards to him, but that advice was not followed, because by doing so they would acknowledge him to be a minister, after having declared that they would not own him as such. It was then resolved that that very day the Sieur Portocarrero, Alcade Mayor, with several other Alcades, should go and take him in his house, and conduct him out of the city. That was executed upon the 10<sup>th</sup>. The Alcade Mayor, with several other of the Alcades, and a great number of Alguazils, seized him in his lodgings, and made him immediately go into one of their coaches, and with that train of Alguazils conducted him to a convent of the Hieronymites out of the town. My Lady Goodricke was the same day conducted to the same place, with the difference that she was conveyed in the Dutch ambassadeur's coach, and two letters which I have seen say that she was not escorted by those Alguazils."

1682. Letter from Lord Preston to Sir H. Goodricke, at Madrid.

"I had not so long been wanting to write to you if I could have believed that my letter would have come safe to your hands. I was extremely glad to receive yours by Captain Nicholson, and was preparing to have answered it when the account of your late barbarous treatment arrived here. All the world is amazed at it, and can look

upon it as no other than an open breach of the law of nations, of which the privileges and rights of ambassadors make a considerable part, and have always been esteemed sacred even amongst the most barbarous nations.

"I was apprehensive that after so great a violence they might not suffer you to write, or at least to convey to his Majesty our master an account of it. I have, therefore, some time since, written the exact narrative of their proceedings to Mr. Secretary Jenkins, which will not be much to their advantage. One thing ought to support you much in this affair, which is that by all my letters I find the King and the ministers not at all dissatisfied with your proceedings, and you may be assured that in this place, or wherever else I am, I will take care that justice shall be done you in representing your proceedings and carriage in it. . . . ."

"1683. Jan. 13th, Paris.

"We hear that Sir Henry Goodricke is still at the Convent to which they conducted him, but that the arms of his Majesty were still over the gate of his house, and that then they had not proceeded to the violence of pulling them down."

"1683. Jan. 23rd, Paris.

"We hear from Madrid by letters of the 9th that Sir Henry Goodricke having complained that he was kept as a prisoner, the King had declared by a decret that he had his liberty to go where he pleased, provided that he did not come to Madrid. I find now that the Spanish ministers here are very sensible that the proceedings against Sir Henry Goodricke hath been ill-timed."

"1683. Feb. 10th, Paris.

"Our letters from Spain, of the 21st of January, say that the King had refused to Sir H. Goodricke the liberty of returning to Madrid to take away his papers, and that that Court doth still persist in their resolutions of not accepting of his Majesty's arbitrage, but to that conjointly with the Empire and their other allies, and that they were extremely satisfied with the conduct of Don Pedro de Ronquillo in what relateth to that affair."

"1683. Feb. 20th, Paris.

"A courier who arrived upon Wednesday night last from Madrid brings a confirmation of the report which hath run here for some time, that they are resolved in Spain to forbid the use of the English manufactures, and the letters from thence also say that Sir Henry Goodricke is departed in some haste and that he hath left my lady to follow him some days after."

"1683. January 27th, Madrid.

"Peter Levet to Lord [Preston].

"Having the honour to be agent and secretary for the most part of these three years unto Sir Henry Goodricke, I presume this title, together with the inscription of the enclosed, will merit your lordship's censure for giving you the trouble of forwarding the same. Sir Henry is at a league's distance from this Court, and is positively denied permission (as he requested) to come to his house for some few days privately to put his papers and other affairs in some order towards his return; a rigidness much blamed by all people. He intends home-wards by that Court, and to begin his way by the midst of the next month, through Catalonia, this being the pleasantest travelling, though not the shortest cut. This goeth by a French express lately come from Portugal. Here are letters come from hence on the 25th by express also from St. Sebastian; but we can learn nothing of their purport. From Tanger they advise of a most considerable defeat given to the Morocco Emperor by his nephew, with the slaughter of (they relate thus) of 24,000 men, and that they expect great advantages from this accident. The country carried in lately thither above 50 heads of cattle."

It appears from the extract which follows that Sir Henry fled from his place of confinement in some haste almost immediately after the above letter from Peter Levet had been written.

Letter from Lord Preston to his aunt Mrs. Graham.

"1683, March 6th, Paris.

"I received letters yesterday from Madrid, which tell me that the 28th of January last my Lady Goodricke left Madrid and joined Sir Henry upon the road some ten leagues from thence, and continued their journey together homewards. I expect them here in a few days, having yesterday received a packet of letters for Sir Henry from Spain."

Letter from Lord Preston to Sir H. Goodricke.

"1683, March 24th, Paris.

"I hope this will find you and my lady safely arrived at London; the notice of which would be very acceptable to me. I had the misfortune to be detained by some business a little too long that morning which you left Paris, so that I got to your lodging just a quarter of an hour after you had left it, which was a very great trouble to me that I was deprived of the happiness of seeing yourself and my lady before you left this place."

Sir Henry was a great favourer of the Revolution of 1688, and one of its chief promoters in the North. He with Lord Danby and the Duke of Devonshire had frequent meetings at Ribston Hall to concert the time, method, and means of bringing it about; and it was here that



these gentlemen finally arranged their plans for the seizure of York for William, Prince of Orange, which took place 22nd November, 1688.

This meeting is mentioned by Lord Danby in his letters, published in 1710, in the following words:—

“ And he (speaking of the Duke of Devonshire) came to Sir Henry Goodrick’s house in Yorkshire purposely to meet me there again, in order to concert the times and methods by which he should act at Nottingham (which was to be his post,) and me at York, (which was to be mine;) and we agreed that I should first attempt to surprise York, because there was a small garrison with a governor there, whereas Nottingham was but an open town, and might give an alarm to York, if he should appear in arms before I had made my attempt upon York; which was done accordingly.”

How these plans were carried out, and the part that Sir Henry took in them will be seen in the following extracts:—

“ It had been arranged that Danby should seize York, and that Devonshire should appear at Nottingham. At Nottingham no resistance was anticipated; but at York there was a small garrison under the command of Sir John Reresby. Danby acted with rare dexterity. A meeting of the gentry and freeholders of Yorkshire had been summoned for the twenty-second of November to address the King on the state of affairs. All the Deputy-Lieutenants of the three Ridings, several noblemen, and a multitude of opulent esquires and substantial yeomen had been attracted to the provincial capital. Four troops of militia had been drawn out under arms to preserve the public peace.” (Macaulay.)

Sir John Reresby in his “Memoirs” writes:—

“ The day being come, and the fatal one, I would not go to the Common hall, where the meeting was appointed. Nor, indeed, was I very able, being ill bruised by my horse falling upon me as I came from home; but I heard that, amongst about 100 gentlemen that met, Sir Henry Goodricke spoke to this purpose, that there having been a great endeavour by the Government to bring popery into this kingdom of late years, and to invade the laws many ways, that there was no way to redress grievances of this and other natures but by a free Parliament; and therefore this was the only time to petition the King for it; and a better pattern could not be followed than what the lords spiritual and temporal, or some of them, had done before, which he read there before them. Some differed from him in this matter, as Sir Thomas Yarburgh, Sir Lyon Pilkington, and one Mr. Stockdale, who said it ought to be moderated in some expressions, and that at the same time that we petitioned we ought to assure the King to stand by him in these dangers which threatened both him and his kingdoms, with our lives and fortunes; but it was opposed. When such a draft was finished as Sir Henry and his party approved of, though many that disliked it went away, they began to sign; and when Mr. Wortley Montagu and Sir Henry had done, before a third man could sign, Mr. Tankard runs into the hall and cries that the papists were risen and had fired at the militia troops. At this all the gentlemen ran out, and those that were privy to the design got their horses, which were laid ready for them, as Sir Henry Goodricke, Mr. Wortley Montagu, Mr. Tankard.”

I conclude the account of this interesting event with another extract from Macaulay’s History:—

“ At this moment Danby at the head of about a hundred horsemen rode up to the militia, and raised the cry, ‘No Popery! A free Parliament! The Protestant religion!’ The militia echoed the shout. The garrison was instantly surprised and disarmed. The governor was placed under arrest. The gates were closed. Sentinels were posted everywhere. The populace was suffered to pull down a Roman Catholic chapel; but no other harm appears to have been done. On the following morning the Guildhall was crowded with the first gentlemen of the shire, and with the principal magistrates of the city. The Lord Mayor was placed in the chair. Danby proposed a declaration setting forth the reasons which had induced the friends of the Constitution and of the Protestant religion to rise in arms. This declaration was eagerly adopted, and received in a few hours the signatures of six peers, of five baronets, of six knights, and of many gentlemen of high consideration.”

Sir Henry’s action in opposition to Sir John Reresby was not destructive of the friendship between them, as is abundantly shown in Sir John’s memoirs, written by himself. Sir Henry tried to win him over to his views, but unsuccessfully. Sir John Reresby writes, on 26th November, 1688:—

“ Sir Henry Goodricke would have persuaded me the same day to have signed the declaration, but I told him I could not do it. For though I should agree with the matter of it, yet since they were now in arms to assert it, the signing of the declaration and petition was no less, in my judgment, than joining in the force.”

Sir Henry lost no time in proceeding to Knaresborough, where he interrupted a meeting of Roman Catholic gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace, assembled in the Town Hall, and drawing his sword, informed them that the authority under which they were sitting was superseded, and proclaimed William the Third King.

Sir Henry was appointed Treasurer in respect to the collection and disbursements of the taxes in co. York for the Prince of Orange, and in April 1689 he was advanced to the post of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance in succession to the Earl of Shrewsbury. He was a Privy Councillor to William III. and to Queen Anne.

Sir Henry Goodricke repaired very extensively, if he did not actually rebuild, a large portion of the mansion-house at Great Ribston. The saloon, which is 44 feet by 31, is very handsomely decorated in Italian style, and is said to have been completed in his time. The date 1674 is above the outside central door, which communicates with the terrace. The view of Great Ribston which I give here is a reduced photo-lithograph of an old print now in possession of John Dent-Dent, Esq.

In the chapel on the south wall is a tablet bearing the following inscription:—

THIS ANTIENT FREE CHURCH OF S<sup>t</sup> ANDREW WAS  
REPAIRED AND EMBELLISHED BY S<sup>r</sup> HARRY GOODRICKE  
IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING WILLIAM OUR DELIVERER  
FROM POPYRY AND SLAVERY WHO WITH MARY HIS,  
BELOVED WIFE DESIGN TO BE INTERRED IN GOD'S  
APOINTE TIME IN THE NEW VAULT AT THE WEST END  
OF THIS CHURCH. SHE WAS DAUGHTER TO COLL: W<sup>m</sup>  
LEGG AND SISTER TO GEORGE L<sup>d</sup> DARTMOUTH  
AND HAS LIVED WITH HER HUSBAND  
IN GREAT UNION NEARE 36 YEARES

1703.

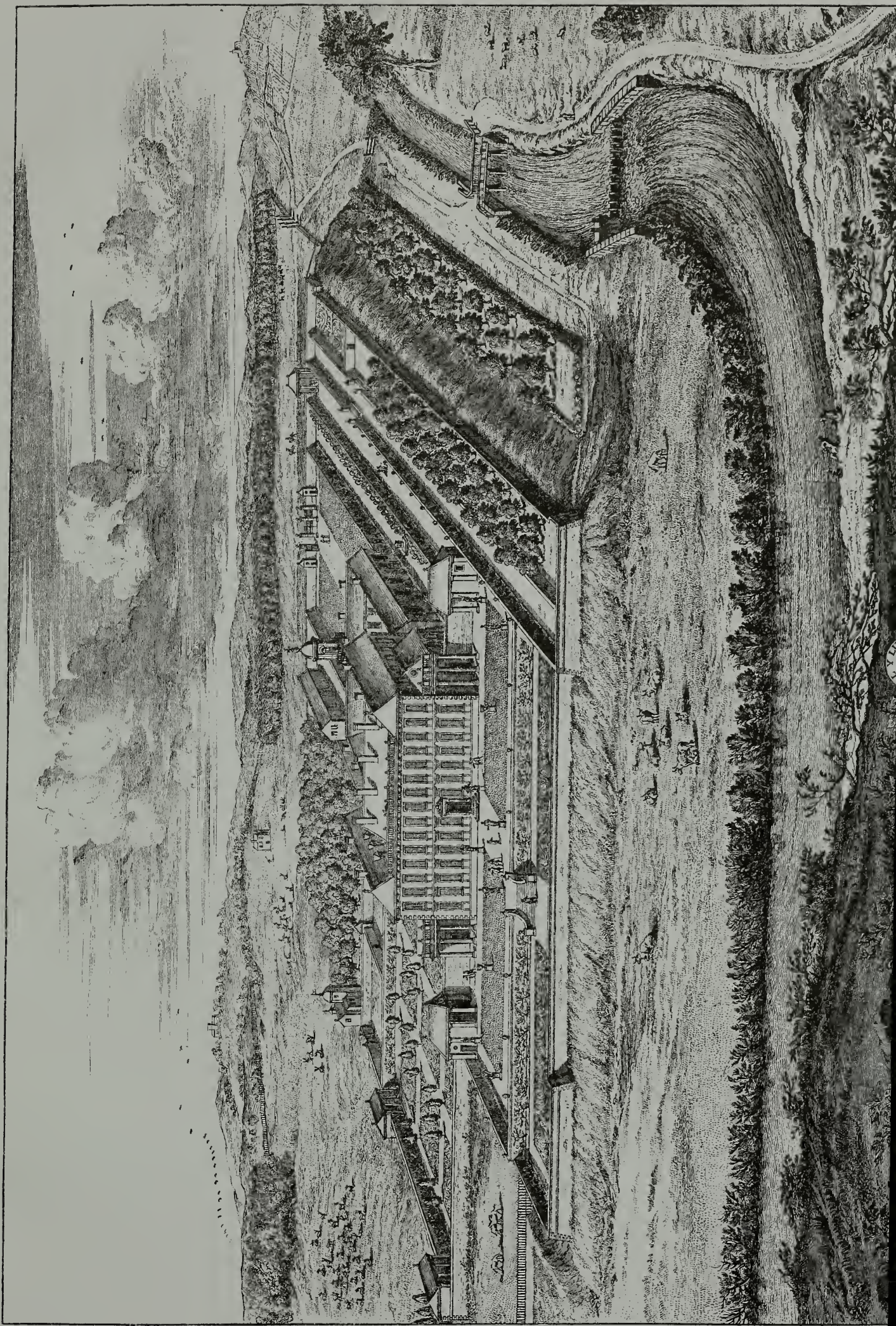
This slab was formerly on the front of the Communion-table.

Sir Henry died after a long illness at Brentford in Middlesex, 5th March 170 $\frac{4}{5}$ , and his remains were sent to Ribston to be buried with his ancestors. His will bears date three days previous to his death, and was proved in London 24th of the same month, by his widow Dame Mary Goodricke, sole executrix. The portrait of him is from a mezzotint in the British Museum. Dame Mary Goodricke, his widow, died 19th March, 17 $\frac{1}{5}$ , aged 68, and was buried in the Dartmouth family vault in Trinity Church in the Minories, London.

**Sir John Goodricke**, third Baronet, was only son of Sir John, the first Baronet, by his second wife, Elizabeth, relict of William, third Viscount Fairfax, of Gilling. He was born 16th October, 1654, and resided at Altofts, near Normanton, where he had a mansion-house, and where several of his children were born. He succeeded, under his father's will, to a farm at Haddockstones, near Ripon, and it is probable that he lived there during the earlier part of his life. He married Sarah, daughter of Sir Richard Hopkins, of Coventry, Knight, Serjeant-at-Law, M.P., by whom he had five sons and six daughters.

His sons were—

1. Henry, born 8th September, 1677, who succeeded, 10th December, 1705, as fourth Baronet.
2. Francis, baptized at Normanton, co. York, 14th March, 1682-3. He was a merchant in Liverpool in 1706, and one of the "Bailiffs" for that town in 1709. He married, 22nd November, 1705, Mrs. Jane Prescott, of Liverpool, by whom he had a daughter, Sarah, born 15th October, 1706, and baptized at St. Peter's, Liverpool, 24th





February, 1707. Her uncle, Sir Henry Goodricke, was her godfather. She was wife of John Timperton, Esq., of York; married 20th July, 1738; and was living in 1787.

3. Richard, baptized at Normanton 31st July, 1685; was educated at Oxford—P.A. 13th February, 1706, M.A. 29th October, 1709. He died of small-pox at Oxford, 24th November, 1710. He was in deacon's orders, and unmarried. His portrait is at Gilling Castle (1884).
4. John Savile, baptized at Normanton 16th January, 1689-90, was a captain in Colonel Roger Handasyd's Regiment of Foot, 20th June, 1727. He married at Chester, 8th August, 1717, Adeliza, daughter of George Herbert, Esq., a younger brother of . . . Herbert, Esq., of Oakley Park, near Ludlow, by whom he had two daughters, viz.—

(1) Adeliza, born at Kinsale, in Ireland, 4th March, 17 $\frac{18}{19}$ , was sempstress to King George III., "an appointment of £400 per annum." She died unmarried 9th June, 1779.

(2) Mary, who was living unmarried in 1784.

Captain John Savile Goodricke died in London, and was buried at St. James's, Westminster, 20th February, 1731. His will, dated 18th February, 1731, was proved by his widow, in London, 8th February, 1732. In the "Baronetage" published by Thomas Wotton in 1727 he is stated to have had two sons, Richard and Theophilus; but only one son, who died young, is recorded in the pedigree at College of Arms.

5. William, baptized at Normanton 7th November, 1694, was an ensign in the company in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards commanded by James, Duke of Ormond, 28th October, 1713, and appointed quartermaster to a battalion detached out of that regiment for service on an expedition, 19th July, 1719. He died at Galway, in Ireland, in September 1728, at which time he was a lieutenant in Dormer's Regiment of Foot. He married, 2nd February, 17 $\frac{13}{14}$ , Mrs. Mary Russell, of London, and by her, whose will, dated 5th March, 1755, was proved in Dublin 24th May following he had issue—

(1) John, born in London 6th November, 1714, died 9th September, 1717.

(2) Katherine, born at Stanmore, co. Middlesex, 17th November, 1716, died 16th April, 1717.

(3) Henrietta, born at Stanmore 2nd May, 1718, married by license, at Dublin, 3rd June, 1740, to Charles D'Arcy, Esq., of Dublin, by whom she had a son, Emanuel Goodricke D'Arcy, of Greek Street, Dublin, and a daughter, Mary Ann, both living in 1788.

(4) Henry, born in 1723, was rector of Coulsdon, co. Surrey, from 1774 to 1807. He died s.p. 5th January, 1807, and was buried at Coulsdon. His will, dated 26th February, 1805, was proved in London, 23rd February, 1807. He was twice married: his first wife, Mary, died in 1774; his second, Deborah, resided at Croydon during her widowhood. Her will was proved in London, 7th April, 1814.

(5) Catherine, wife of . . . Rider, Esq.

(6) Elizabeth, married after 1755.

Sir John Goodricke's daughters were—

1. Katherine, married at Ribston, 10th April, 1708, to Charles Mosley, Esq., eldest son

- of Alderman Mosley, of York, by whom she had a son, Charles, born 3rd June, 1709, died 22nd June, 1710. Mr. Charles Mosley died 31st January, 170 $\frac{9}{10}$ . She was married, secondly, to the Rev. Jaques Sterne, LL.D., Rector of Rise, Canon of York, and Prebendary of Durham, who died in 1759. (He was uncle of the celebrated Lawrence Sterne.) She died s.p. in 1741.
2. Elizabeth, baptized at Normanton, 5th December, 1687, married at Ribston, 1st October, 1719, to William Thomson, Esq., of York, but had no issue.
  3. Mary, married in York Cathedral, 8th November, 1707, to John Stainforth, Esq., Mayor of York, second son of the Rev. William Stainforth, D.D., Canon Residentiary of York, by whom she had issue—
    - (1) Sarah, born 16th April, 1709.
    - (2) William, born at Ribston 25th June, 1710, christened in the chapel there; was Storekeeper of His Majesty's Mews in 1754.
    - (3) Mary, born at York 28th April, 1714.
  4. Anna Maria, baptized at Normanton 29th December, 1688, married, 11th April, 1710, to Edward Botterell, jun., Esq., of Ludlow, by whom she had issue—
    - (1) Sarah, born at Ludlow 16th January, 17 $\frac{10}{11}$ .
    - (2) Anna Maria, born at Ludlow 20th April, 1713.
    - (3) Edward, born at Ludlow 3rd May, 1714.
    - (4) Henry, born at Ludlow 25th April, 1715.
    - (5) John, born at Ludlow 1st July, 1716.
    - (6) Henrietta, born at Ludlow 10th August, 1718.
    - (7) Thomas, born at Ludlow 19th July, 1719.
  5. Henrietta, baptized at Normanton 17th November, 1691; was wife firstly of the Rev. . . . Hill, and secondly of . . . Johnson, Esq., of Liverpool, and died about 1762.
  6. Sarah, baptized at Normanton 15th January, 1695-6.

Sir John succeeded his half-brother, Sir Henry, in March 1705, being then in his fifty-first year; but he survived him only a few months, dying on 10th December following.

His will, dated 21st November, 1705, was proved at York 22nd September, 1706, by his eldest son, Sir Henry. He gives "unto Sarah Goodricke my deare and loving wife all and singuler my goods chattels and household stuff whatsoever as the same are stand and be at my mansion house at Altofts in y<sup>e</sup> said County of Yorke and also all y<sup>e</sup> gold and plate whatsoever in her or my possession to her own use and to dispose of as she thinks fitting and convenient." All the rest of his goods, chattels, and personal estate, and all the lands purchased by him in co. York, and the houses in York called Trinityes, he gives unto his eldest son, Henry, subject to the following legacies. To Francis, his second son, £600; to Richard, his third son, £800; to John Savile, his fourth son, £700; to William, his youngest son, £1000; and to Katherine, Mary, Elizabeth, Anna Maria, and Henrietta, his daughters, each the sum of £1000.

Dame Sarah Goodricke resided at Altofts after her husband's death. She made her will 23rd February, 1731, and it was proved at York, 5th March, 1732, by her grandson, John Goodricke, Esq. She leaves the whole of her personal estate to her grandson, John Goodricke, subject to some small legacies to her daughters and grandchildren.

**Sir Henry Goodricke**, fourth Baronet, was born 8<sup>th</sup> September, 1677. At the age of seventeen, 30<sup>th</sup> November 1694, he received a Commission as Ensign in Lieutenant-Colonel William Ashton's Company of the 1<sup>st</sup> Foot Guards, commanded by the Earl of Romney. He

was a Justice of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire. The following letter from him to Mr. Thomas Wotton, commenting on the account of his family which had been published in the "Baronetage" for 1727, is interesting and important:—

" Ribstan, July 7<sup>th</sup>, 1728.

" Sr.

" In y<sup>e</sup> preface to your account of Baronets, you not only give leave, but desire that each Baronet will send any defect or mistake he may observe in the account of his own ffamily that it may be rectified in another Edition. And in the next page we read y<sup>t</sup> your design (amongst other things) is to give account of the Daughters & their respective marriages, which last I find wholly omitted in the account of our family, tho' two Baronets (viz : Hawkesworth & Wentworth, of Howsham) are descended from Daughters of our ffamily; & my own sisters (tho' four of them are well married) are not named.

" There is a mistake in the date of my ffather's death w<sup>ch</sup> shou'd be Dec 10<sup>th</sup> instead of Sept. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1705.

" The arms are also wrong blazoned, w<sup>h</sup> should be as follows : Argent on a fess gules between two Lyons passant Guardant sable, a ffleur de lis or, between two Crescents, Argent : this I copy from S<sup>r</sup> William Dugdale's pedigree of our family. The Crest has been since altered in King William's Time & the patent for it I have now before me, therefore shall copy the words. ' That S<sup>r</sup> Henry Goodricke & his only Brother John Goodricke & his male descendants have ye following Crest assigned, viz : a demy Lyon Ermines armed and langued gules, issuing out of a Ducal Coronet or, holding in his paws a Battle Ax proper, helved or, as depicted in the margent.'

" Our family also used two naked Boys for supporters, as our old Monuments Evince, and perhaps amongst our old writings may be found authority for it, but the oldest monument with a date & supporters is of my Ancestor Richard Goodricke Esqr, the date being 1575, w<sup>ch</sup> makes it probable we had this Honour from Queen Eliz. To the seats may be added Altofts in the West Riding of Yorkshire tho' now in joynture to my mother.

" Your Leave in the preface must be my Excuse for y<sup>e</sup> trouble from

" S<sup>r</sup>

" Y<sup>r</sup> Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

" Hen. Goodricke."

From this letter it will be seen that Sir Henry was very anxious that errors should not be allowed to creep into the printed accounts of his family, and the neatly written pages in the Family Bible containing the entries made by him testify to the value he set upon such records; but unfortunately his entries cease in 1719, the marriage of his sister Elizabeth Goodricke being the last event he noted.

Sir Henry enters his own marriage in his Bible thus:—

" April 26<sup>th</sup>, 1707. I was married to M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Jenkyns in York Minster."

Mrs. Mary Jenkyns was only daughter of Tobias Jenkyns, of Grimstone, co. York, Esquire, by his second wife, Lady Mary, 2<sup>nd</sup> daughter of Charles Paulet, first Duke of Bolton.

The issue of this marriage was:—

1. John, born at Ribston 20<sup>th</sup> May, 1708, succeeded his father as fifth Baronet 21<sup>st</sup> July, 1738.
2. Henry, born at Ribston 24<sup>th</sup> August, 1710, died at Hunsingore 20<sup>th</sup> January, 17<sup>10</sup>/<sub>11</sub>, and was buried under the font in Ribston Chapel. One of his godfathers was Captain George Goodricke, of Chatham.
3. Thomas, born at Ribston 12<sup>th</sup> March, 17<sup>11</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, was educated for the Church, but eventually entered the Army, receiving a commission as Ensign in the Regiment of Foot commanded by John, Earl of Rothes, 8<sup>th</sup> February, 1738. He was Lieutenant-Colonel in the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot. His will, dated 19<sup>th</sup> July, 1757, was proved in London, 29<sup>th</sup> July, 1803. He married, at St. Margaret's, Rochester, 26<sup>th</sup> June, 1757, Elizabeth, daughter of James Button, Esq., of Rochester, and by her, who was living July 1803, he had:—

- (1) John, a captain in the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of Foot Guards, who was killed at York Town, Virginia, 15<sup>th</sup> March, 1781, aged 24.

- (2) Thomas Francis Henry, who succeeded to the title as eighth Baronet on the death of Sir Harry James Goodricke in 1833.
- (3) Henry, died in infancy.
- (4) Harriet, born at Rochester 29th November, 1769, died unmarried.
- (5) Elizabeth, died in infancy.
4. Henry, born at Ribston 20th October, 1719, was Sub-Dean of Ripon 22nd October, 1750, a Prebend of York 10th January, 1752, and in 1798 Vicar of Hunsingore. He married, firstly, Margaret, daughter of John Taylor, Esq., of Beverley; and secondly, Ann, daughter of Philip Harland, Esq., of Sutton Hall, co. York, but died without issue at Sutton on the Forest, 24th October, 1801, and was buried in the church there. His widow married, secondly, Charles Hoare, Esq., who took the surname of Harland, and was created a Baronet in 1808.

The following obituary notice appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1801:—

“ At Sutton on the Forest, near York, aged 82, the Rev<sup>d</sup> Henry Goodricke, Prebendary of Grindale, in that Cathedral, Rector of Hunsingore, and Vicar of Aldborough, both in that county, and younger brother of the late Sir John Goodricke, Bart., of Ribston park. He was a gentleman long and well known on the turf; kept many fine race-horses, some of the best now existing; but in respect for his clerical character, he always ran them in the names of some other gentleman.”

#### Monument in Sutton Church.

“SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THE REV. HENRY GOODRICKE, YOUNGEST BROTHER OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN GOODRICKE, BART., LATE OF RIBSTON, IN THIS COUNTY. HE WAS TWICE MARRIED, AND HIS REMAINS ARE DEPOSITED NEAR THOSE OF THE RELATIVES OF HIS SECOND WIFE, ANNE, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE PHILIP HARLAND, ESQ. HE DIED OCT. 24, 1801, IN THE 82ND YEAR OF HIS AGE.”

By his will, bearing date 11th January, 1800, with codicil dated 7th June, 1801, which was proved at York 24th November, 1801, he bequeathed the bulk of his property to his grand-nephew Edward Clough, Esq., of Kirkham Abbey, co. York, desiring that he should assume the additional surname of Taylor.

Sir Henry's daughters were:—

1. Mary, born at Ribston 18th June, 1709.
2. Elizabeth, born at Ribston 6th July, 1713, died unmarried 8th January, 1761.
3. Sarah, born at Ribston 29th March, 1715, married 9th October, 1742, to Thomas Clough, Esq., of Otley, co. York, by whom she had issue:—
  - (1) Henry, died in infancy in 1744.
  - (2) Henry, born 23rd July, 1745, died young.
  - (3) William, born 30th December, 1746, died in Africa, 18th August, 1767.
  - (4) Thomas, born 23rd April, 1748, died 9th January, 1838.
  - (5) Francis, died in infancy in 1750.
  - (6) Edward, born 5th May, 1753, died at Antigua 9th December, 1777.
  - (7) Mary, born 7th October, 1744, died at Ripon 3rd March, 1817. She was executrix to the will of Dame Mary Goodricke 1792.
  - (8) Sarah, born 13th June, 1750, died at Ripon 24th February, 1844.
  - (9) Harriet, born 5th February, 1752, died at Ripon 17th April, 1850.



Thomas, Sarah, and Harriet were legatees of Sir John Goodricke, fifth Bart. Thomas Clough married in 1785 Susanna, daughter of John Tyler, Esq., by whom he had a son, Edward Clough, of Kirkham Abbey, born 28th January, 1786, who assumed the additional surname of Taylor, in compliance with the will of his Grand-uncle Rev. Henry Goodricke; of Sutton on the Forest, and whose son is the present Edward Clough-Taylor, of Firby, Kirkham Abbey, co. York, Esquire.

4. Jane, born at Ribston 24th October, 1716, married there 26th April, 1739, to Rev. Francis Wanley, D.D., Vicar of Hunsingore, who was afterwards Dean of Ripon. She died 1st May, 1788, leaving issue.

Sir Henry died 21st July, 1738, and was buried at Ribston. His monument on the inner south wall of the chapel bears the following inscription :—

NEAR THIS PLACE  
LIES SIR HENRY GOODRICKE  
BARONET, OF GREAT RIBSTAN  
IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.  
HE WAS BORN SEPT. 5TH 1677  
AND SUCCEEDED HIS FATHER  
SIR JOHN GOODRICKE  
DEC. 10TH, 1705.  
HE MARRIED APRIL 26TH, 1707  
MARY THE DAUGHTER OF  
TOBIAS JENKYN, ESQ.  
BY THE LADY MARY POWLET,  
DAUGHTER TO THE 1ST DUKE OF BOLTON,  
AND HAD ISSUE BY HER, EIGHT CHILDREN,  
TWO WHEREOF DIED YOUNG, VIZ.,  
HENRY, AND MARY.  
THE OTHER SIX SURVIVED HIM,  
NAMELY, JOHN, THOMAS, AND HENRY,  
ELIZABETH, SARAH, AND JANE.  
OB. : JULII 21ST, 1738, CÆTATIS, 6J.

Sir Henry's will, dated 11th February, 1738<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, was proved at York 31st July, 1738, by Rev. Jaques Sterne, D.D., and Rev. Francis Wanley, two of the executors. He desires to be buried in the chapel yard at Ribston. He was succeeded by his eldest son—

**The Right Honourable Sir John Goodricke, fifth Baronet**, who was born at Ribston 20th May, 1708.

Sir John was appointed Resident at the Court of Brussels 18th August, 1750, and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Stockholm 14th March, 1758, which office he still held in 1771. He was M.P. for Ripon, and a Privy Councillor to George III. September 1st, 1773. He married, at Hendon, co. Middlesex, 28th September, 1731, Mary, daughter of the late Robert Benson, Baron Bingley. Lord Bingley was cousin to Sir John Goodricke, his mother being Dorothy, daughter of Tobias Jenkyns, Esq., of Grimstone, and half-sister to Mary Lady Goodricke, Sir John's mother. For his services to the State Lord Bingley obtained from the Crown an extensive tract of land called Bramham Moor, in Yorkshire, where he erected a magnificent mansion called Bramham Park, the grounds being laid out in the Italian style. Sir John Goodricke resided here after his marriage with Miss Mary Benson, who possessed Bramham after her father's death. He had issue one son and two daughters only. viz. :—

1. Henry, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, 6th April, 1741, baptized in the Parish Church of Saint Nicholas there, the 18th of the same month.
1. Mary, born at Ribston 23rd October, 1732, died July 14th, 1733.
2. Henrietta (christened Harriet), born at Bingley House, London, 9th March, 1738<sup>8</sup>, baptized at Marylebone Church 29th same month. Died in London 1745<sup>5</sup>.

Sir John's son, Henry Goodricke, Esquire, married at Woldhuysen in East Friesland, 31st January, 1761, Levina Benjamina, daughter of Peter Sessler, of Namur, and continued for some years to reside at Groningen in Holland. In 1766 he published at Groningen a work in Latin entitled "Tentamina Jurisprudentiæ rationalis de Jure puniendi Divino et Humano." His children were :—

1. John, born at Groningen 17th September, 1764, baptized on 19th of same month in the Anglican Church there. He was a clever astronomer, and distinguished himself by his discovery of the Period of the Variation of Light in the Star Algol, for which he was awarded one of the two medals, on Sir Godfrey Copley's donation, by the Royal Society in the year 1783. Full particulars of this will be found in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society, vol. 74, p. viii; vol. 73, p. 474; and vol. 75, p. 153. He died, unmarried, at York, 20th April, 1786, and was buried in a new family vault at Hunsingore. His portrait, taken about 1785, is now at Gilling Castle, York.
2. Henry, born at Groningen 12th October, 1765, baptized on 15th of same month at St. Martin's Church there, succeeded his grandfather as sixth Baronet.
1. Harriet, born at Groningen 20th October, 1767, baptized on 23rd of same month at St. Martin's Church, married at Hunsingore, April 1794, to Thomas Francis Henry Goodricke, Esq., who succeeded to the title in 1833 as eighth Baronet.
2. Mary, born at Groningen, married at St. Martin's Church, Coney Street, York, 9th June, 1794, to Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq., of Gilling Castle, co. York, leaving at her death, on 28th January, 1845,
  - (1) Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq., who married Mary, daughter of M. Tasburgh, of Burgh Wallis, co. York, Esq., but died without issue, 21st April, 1871, and was succeeded by his sister Lavinia.
  - (2) Lavinia, married in 1837 to Rev. James Alexander Barnes, Rector of Gilling, who died s. p. in 1869.
  - (3) Harriet, married 22nd February, 1839, to Francis Cholmeley, of Bransby Hall, co. York.
3. Elizabeth, born at York 28th January, 1776, died unmarried, at Cheltenham, 8th March, 1838, and was buried at Gilling.
- 4, 5. Thomas and Ann, died in infancy.

To return to Sir John Goodricke :—As stated before, he resided chiefly at Bramham Park, and appears to have preferred the mansion there to his paternal estate. My grandfather, William Goodricke, of Durham, has often described the scenes of hospitality and the large gatherings of gentlemen he witnessed at Bramham on the occasion of a visit he paid, when a boy, during the hunting season, to his kinsman Sir John.

In 1784 (9th July) Sir John sustained a great loss in the death of his only son and heir, Henry Goodricke, of York, in his forty-fourth year; and two years later, 20th April, 1786, his

eldest grandson, John Goodricke, then his heir, and a young man of great promise, died at the early age of twenty-two.

Sir John was now in the decline of life, being in his seventy-eighth year. His near male relatives were few. His brothers Thomas and Henry were far advanced in years, and his grandson Henry, aged twenty-one, and his nephew Thomas Francis Henry, aged twenty-four, were the only two young members of his family, in his immediate line, who remained. Sir John appears to have contemplated the possible contingency of his grandson Henry dying issueless, and of the family estates passing to his nephew, or even a more collateral branch; and in order to prevent, so far as it lay in his power, any alienation of any portion of the property he enjoyed and which he had power to dispose of, he made his will 20th May, 1788, with the following stringent clauses:—

“I give the use and occupation of all my household furniture plate linnen and china earthenware and all implements of household which shall be in my mansion house at Great Ribston or belonging to me at Bramham Park or elsewhere in the county of York at the time of my decease and which I have power to dispose of unto my said wife for the term of her natural life and after her decease then to the person or persons who for the time being shall be in possession or in receipt of the rents and profits to the said mansion house at Ribston and its demesnes appertaining and I do order and direct that all such household furniture plate pictures linnen china and other implements of household shall from henceforth from time to time descend and go along with and be considered as heirlooms belonging to the freehold and inheritance of my said mansion house and its appurtenances.”

Codicil, 2nd February, 1789:—

“This is a codicil to the last will and testament of me Sir John Goodricke of Bramham Park in the county of York Baronet. Whereas by my last Will and Testament bearing date the twentieth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight I have ordered and directed that all my household furniture plate pictures linen and china earthenware and all implements of household which shall be in my mansion house at Great Ribston or belonging to me at Bramham Park or elsewhere in the county of York at the time of my decease and which I have power to dispose of should be considered as Heir Looms to attend the Inheritance of the said mansion house.

“Now to the intent that my said directions should not be frustrated I do hereby give and bequeath the same together with all my books wheresoever dispersed unto Sir George Allanson Wynn of Varley in the county of Essex Baronet his executors administrators and assigns for ever and I do hereby also give and devise unto the said Sir George Allanson Wynn his heirs and assigns for ever all my estate at Hunsingore in the said county of York which I lately purchased of my brother the Reverend Henry Goodricke upon the special trust and confidence nevertheless that the said Sir George Allanson Wynn shall and do permit and suffer the person who for the time being shall be in possession of my said mansion house and the estate belonging thereunto to receive the rents and profits of my said purchased premises and to have the use and possession of my said household furniture pictures plate books &c. and to the end and intent that the same may be preserved so as to attend the Inheritance of my said Mansion House at Ribston I do hereby order and direct my executors in the said Will named immediately upon my decease to cause a rental of my said hereby divided estate and also an Inventory to be made of all my said household furniture plate pictures books linen china earthenware and other implements of household and that they do sign two duplicates thereof one of which shall be deposited with the person who for the time being shall be in possession of my said mansion house and the estate thereunto belonging and the other of them retained by my said executors and in order to guard against the waste loss or spoil thereof which might otherwise happen I do hereby direct that the person who for the time would by this my codicil be entitled to the use thereof shall not be so entitled until he she or they shall have made a fair copy of such Inventory and shall have signed the same with their own hand thereby acknowledging that they are about to take possession thereof and promising to preserve and use the contents thereof so as to prevent any voluntary or careless loss waste or spoil thereby which said fair copy so signed he she or they so about to take possession thereof shall cause to be delivered to the hands of the said Sir George Allanson Wynn his heirs executors administrators or assigns to enable him or them to see to the due execution of this my Codicil.”

After bequeathing legacies to his brother Thomas, his nieces, granddaughters, grandson Henry, and his nephew Thomas Clough, he leaves the residue of his personal estate to his nephew, Thomas Francis Henry Goodricke, whom he appoints one of his executors.

Dame Mary Goodricke, Sir John's wife, joined him heartily in his action in regard to the heirlooms, and made her will containing similar terms. It is dated 26th September, 1787, with three codicils in 1789 and 1790. The following are extracts:—

“I do hereby give and devise my gilt plate unto my grandson for and during the term of his natural life and do direct that the same shall afterwards go along with the Ribston estate in the nature of an Heir Loom.”

Codicil, dated 17th September, 1789:—

“I Dame Mary Goodricke of Ribston in the County of York widow do by this Codicil (which I hereby desire may be taken as part of my last Will and Testament) give and bequeath unto Sir George Allanson Wynn of Bramham Biggin in the said county Baronet and unto his heirs executors and administrators all my gold plate late the property of Lady Bingley but upon this special trust and confidence nevertheless that he do permit and suffer my grandson Sir Henry Goodricke Baronet and the heirs of his body to have the use and enjoyment thereof during their several natural lives and on failure of issue of his body then I do hereby order and direct the said Sir George Allanson Wynn to deliver the same over to James Fox Esquire nephew to the late Right Honourable George Lord Bingley for his own sole and separate use and I do order my executors to make an inventory of the said plate which my said grandson and his issue taking possession thereof shall respectively sign and deliver to the said Sir George Allanson Wynn Baronet thereby promising to preserve and use the same carefully and I do hereby confirm my said will &c.”

It is impossible to read the extracts I have given from Sir John's will without seeing in almost every line of them his anxious wishes for the family properties to be held firmly together by his successors; and one can readily imagine the depth to which his disappointment and anguish would have reached had he been able to look forward only for the space of fifty years, to see his wishes frustrated, every acre of his paternal estate given by his great-grandson to a *stranger*; and his nephew, who had been executor to his estate, certainly wearing the title to which he had succeeded, but stripped of all its old associations and surroundings—a poor baronet, living in a poor street in London, and accepting the miserable pittance of twenty pounds a year from the possessor of Ribston!

Sir John's death took place on the 3rd August, 1789, and he was buried in the new vault the family had erected at Hunsingore. His nephew, Thomas Francis Henry Goodricke, administered to his estate, his will being proved in York, 29th August, 1789. His portrait is at Gilling Castle.

Dame Mary Goodricke died 4th March, 1792, aged eighty, and was buried in the Hunsingore vault. Her will was proved at York, 3rd April, 1792, by Robert Stockdale, Esq., and Mary Clough, joint executors.

Mrs. Levina Benjamina Goodricke, widow of Henry Goodricke, Esq., Sir John's son, continued to reside at York, and died at her house there, 22nd April, 1809, aged seventy-four years. Her remains were laid by the side of those of her husband in the Hunsingore vault.

**Sir Henry Goodricke**, sixth Baronet, only surviving son of Henry Goodricke, Esq., of York, and grandson of Sir John, fifth Baronet, was twenty-four years of age when he succeeded to the title and family estates. He married at Mold, co. Flint, 30th November, 1796, Charlotte, fourth daughter of the Right Honourable James Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, in Ireland, and sister to William Charles, second Viscount Clermont; and by her, who died at Hampton House, 10th August, 1842, he had an only son, Harry James, born in Dublin 26th September, 1797.

Sir Henry died in the prime of life, 23rd March, 1802, and was buried in the vault at Hunsingore. By his will, dated 9th December, 1801, proved at York 31st July, 1802, he appointed his wife, William Charles Fortescue, Peregrin Dealtry, and Edward Wolley, Esq., guardians of his son, then only four years of age.

**Sir Harry James Goodricke**, seventh Baronet, was born in N. Earl Street, Dublin, 26th September, 1797. He was baptized at the Parish Church of St. Thomas, Dublin, 23rd October, 1797, and this baptism was publicly declared and confirmed in the Chapel at Ribston,

30th July, 1798, in the presence of Sir Henry Goodricke his father, and the Rev. Henry Goodricke, then Vicar of Hunsingore. He inherited an estate which, at the time, was spoken of and acknowledged to be one of the finest in the northern counties. Ribston, the home of his ancestors for nearly three hundred years, was full, too, of memories teeming with interest for the possessor of such a patrimony.

Sir Harry, however, appears to have thought lightly of these things; his father's early death no doubt tending to dull the effect that his family history and traditions would otherwise have made on his mind. His chief pleasure was hunting, his time, during the season, being entirely devoted to its pursuit; and being possessed of an ample fortune he was able to indulge his taste in this direction to the fullest extent. He died, unmarried, at Ravensdale Park, co. Louth, 21st August, 1833. His remains were brought over and interred in the Hunsingore vault.

The following obituary notice I copy from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1833, vol. 103, part ii., page 368.

"Aug. 22. At Ravensdale Park, co. Louth, in his 36<sup>th</sup> year, Sir Harry James Goodricke, the seventh Baronet, of Ribstone Hall, Yorkshire (1641).

"This wealthy Nimrod was born September 16<sup>th</sup>, 1797, the only son of Sir Henry, the sixth Baronet, by Charlotte, second daughter of the Right Hon. James Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, co. Louth. He succeeded to the Baronetcy when only in the fifth year of his age, on the death of his father, March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1802, and was educated at Rugby. The death of his maternal uncle William-Charles, second and last Viscount Clermont, in March 1829, left him possessed of very large estates in Ireland; and the aggregate of his income is said to have amounted to 40,000*l.* a year. He served the office of Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1831.

"Sir Harry Goodricke had been known in Leicestershire for the last ten years as a leading member of the Quorn Hunt, of which he became Master on the retirement of Lord Southampton two years ago. He kept the whole of the establishment at his own expense, and resided during the winter season, in conjunction with Lords Gardiner and Rokeby, and L. Gilmour, Esq., in a spacious house at Melton Mowbray. At Thrussington, about seven miles from that town, he only last year completed a fine range of stabling, kennels, etc.; and his stud usually averaged between fifty and sixty of the finest horses. At the period of his death seventy-five capital hunters were in his stables, ready to commence the next season with renewed vigour and spirit. In the voluntary duties which he had thus assumed, Sir Harry Goodricke was exceedingly popular; and his courtesy, hospitality, and attention were as fully evinced towards the neighbouring farmers as to the opulent and titled members of the Hunt.

"His life was finally sacrificed to his ardour in all the pursuits of the sportsman. He had experienced an attack of influenza; from which he had scarcely recovered, when he sailed in his yacht to visit his Irish estates. He was there superintending considerable improvements; and, when indulging in a favourite sport, that of otter hunting, caught a severe cold, which proved fatal in forty-eight hours. He had promised to join a numerous circle of noblemen and gentlemen in the Highlands during the present shooting season. Many of them had already arrived at his shooting-box, Marr Lodge, which he recently purchased of the Earl of Fife; and the feelings of the guests may be better conceived than described, on the intelligence of the premature demise of their hospitable host."

Under Sir Harry's will, dated 25th July, 1833, not only a large personalty, but the whole of the Goodricke family estates, were bequeathed to a mere sporting acquaintance, Mr. Francis Lyttelton Holyoake, who received permission, on the 12th December, 1833, to assume the additional surname and arms of Goodricke, and who was created a Baronet 31st March, 1835. The Louth and Armagh estates, which Sir Harry had enjoyed from his uncle Lord Clermont, passed, as provided, to Thomas Fortescue, Esq., of Dromiskin, who, on 11th February, 1852, obtained a revival in his favour of the Barony of Clermont.

Sir Harry left annuities of one thousand pounds each to his mother, Lady Charlotte Goodricke; George Francis Barlow, Esq., of Bryanstone Square, London; and Charles Grantham, Esq., of Ketton Cottage, co. Rutland. The clauses under which Mr. Holyoake succeeded to his estates run as follows:—

"I give and bequeath all and singular my manors messuages lands tenements hereditaments and premises situate in the County of Norfolk in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, commonly called or known by the name of the Clermont estate (formerly the Estate of the Right Honorable William Charles late Lord Clermont deceased) together with all and singular the rights members and appurtenances thereunto belonging and the rents issues and profits thereof and of every part thereof unto my mother Dame Charlotte Goodricke for and during the term of her natural life to and for her sole use and benefit free and discharged of and from all or any debts legacies charges or incumbrances whatsoever created by this my Will or otherwise Provided always and I hereby declare my will to be that it shall not be lawful for or in the power of the said Dame Charlotte Goodricke to sell assign convey or dispose of or to let set or demise the said Norfolk estate or any part thereof for any estate term or interest whatsoever save and except to Francis Littleton Holyoake hereinafter named his heirs or assigns And from and after the decease of the said Dame Charlotte Goodricke I give and devise my said estate in the County of Norfolk and its appurtenances as aforesaid unto Francis Littleton Holyoake of Studley Castle in the County of Warwick Esquire his heirs and assigns for ever to and for his and their own absolute use behoof and benefit . . . . .

"I give and devise all and singular my said several estates manors messuages lands tenements hereditaments and premises situate in the said Counties of York and Leicester, and the said Cities of York and Westminster in that part of the United Kingdom called England and in the Counties of Meath Louth and Monaghan in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland hereinbefore more particularly mentioned together with all and singular the rights royalties hereditaments and appurts to the same and every of them belonging and the rents issues and profits thereof and every part thereof (but subject as aforesaid) unto the said Francis Littleton Holyoake Esquire his heirs and assigns to and for his and their own absolute use behoof and benefit for ever."

This will was proved in Dublin 26th October, 1833, and in London on 27th November following.

Mr. Holyoake now took possession of Ribston, which he let temporarily, and in 1836 entered into negotiations with Mr. George Robins, the well-known estate agent of the day, for its sale, and in September 1836 this property was sold to Joseph Dent, Esq. Mr. Robins stated in a pamphlet which he published in 1840, that he was prohibited by Mr. Holyoake (then Sir Francis Lyttelton Holyoake-Goodricke) from any public announcement of the intended sale, and not even allowed to mention the name of the property, Sir Francis being desirous that the transfer should take place with as little publicity as possible. The following is a copy of the circular Mr. Robins drew up in September 1836, for distribution among capitalists.

" IN YORKSHIRE.—IMPORTANT INVESTMENT.

"Mr. George Robins has been instructed to offer, by private treaty, to the attention of the monied world, one of the Most Important Landed Investments that has been in the market since the memorable time of 1825, when he had the good fortune to sell the extensive estates of the Earl of Ormonde. In this case it is only intended to give a very faint outline, as the full particulars will be reserved for those only who are disposed to embark in this most favorable opportunity to invest largely and in perfect security.

"The property is situate in the most favoured part of Yorkshire, not far distant from Weatherby and Ferry-bridge: it embraces a mansion of importance, with extensive grounds in the highest possible order, hot and succession houses of great extent, and which is at present most respectably but inadequately let with the extensive gardens. The offices of every description are in good keeping with the residence.

"The estate surrounding it, which may be termed a little principality, extends to 4,110 acres of land, in the highest possible state of cultivation, lying entirely within a ring fence, the reduced rental from which is £5860 a year.

"It may be well to observe, and especially to those who have been led to believe that a present rental is not a criterion always to be relied on, that the whole estate was re-let, and a considerable abatement made, so lately as Lady-day, 1835, at a time, it should be remembered, when agricultural pursuits had put on a most unfavourable and cheerless aspect. The present income is therefore one that must induce a purchaser to rely on a considerable augmentation; and if an additional argument would be needed, it will be found in the short analysis that will presently follow:—

	Acres
Meadow and Pasture Land . . . . .	1300
Plantations and Woods . . . . .	144
Gardens and Pleasure Grounds . . . . .	16
Arable Land . . . . .	2650
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	4110 acres.

"The present reduced rental is Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty pounds a year, independently of the

value of the mansion and grounds, manors and manorial rights. It is nearly exempt from tythe and an unusually low poor rate ; there is also a valuable advowson.

" It may be well to observe here, that a deduction for land tax, and other matters, will reduce the rental about £200 a year. The clear rental would be nearly £5,000 a year.

" Mr. Robins will be but too happy to confer with those who are seriously disposed to purchase, and he can assure them most confidently that, as it regards the present investment, he can give them the most satisfactory information."

**Sir Thomas Francis Henry Goodricke**, eighth Baronet, was only surviving son of Colonel Thomas Goodricke, and grandson of Sir Henry, the fourth Baronet. He was born at Rochester, 24th September, 1762, and was consequently in his seventy-first year when the baronetcy fell to him. He married, at Hunsingore, April 1794, Harriet, eldest daughter of Henry Goodricke, Esq., of York, and granddaughter of Sir John Goodricke, fifth Baronet ; but by her, who pre-deceased him, dying in Edward Square, Kensington, he had no issue. Sir Thomas died at No. 1, Star Street, Edgware Road, London, 9th March, 1839, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, where a stone bearing the following inscription marks his grave :—

SACRED  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
SIR THOMAS F. H.  
GOODRICKE, BART.  
OB. 9TH OF MARCH, 1839. Æ. 78.

Sir Thomas's will, dated the day before his death, was proved in London, 23rd March, 1839. He bequeathed his property of Trinity Gardens, in the city of York, to Major John Jeffrey O'Donoghue, subject to the payment of an annuity of £20 to his sister Harriet Goodricke, to whom he gave a legacy of £20. As stated in a former page, Sir Thomas was in reduced circumstances during the latter part of his life : the fact that he accepted an annuity of £20 from Sir Francis Lyttelton Holyoake-Goodricke sufficiently corroborates this. This wretched amount used to be paid to him by Messrs. Glyn Mills & Co., Sir Francis' bankers, by quarterly instalments.

Sir Thomas Francis Henry Goodricke was the last Baronet.

From tablets in Studley Church :—

Pictures from Studley Castle in sale, at the House,  
by Fanebroke, Clark & Co., 9 Dec. 1863. (1st first bankrupt  
Sir Francis Lyttelton Holyoake Goodricke,  
b. 1797 d. 1865  
m. Elizabeth Martha Payne d. 1868

Sir Harry. 2<sup>nd</sup> Bt.  
d. 1883. Act 47

Francis  
d. 1876 Act 37

Sir George  
d. 1888



PON the death of Sir Thomas Francis Henry Goodricke, eighth Baronet, the representation of the Yorkshire family in the male line fell to his kinsman William Goodricke, Esq., of Durham, who was fifth in descent from Lieutenant-Colonel William Goodricke, second son of Richard Goodricke, of Ribston, Esq., by his wife Muriel, daughter of William, Lord Eure.

**Lieutenant-Colonel William Goodricke** was next brother to Sir Henry Goodricke, of Ribston, Knight, and uncle of Sir John, first Baronet; it is necessary, therefore, for me to revert to the family history of this period in order to pursue my narrative to the present time.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Goodricke was born about 1581. He was admitted to Gray's Inn at an early age (22nd November, 1598). About 1613 he married Sarah, one of the daughters of William Bellingham, of Bromby, co. Lincoln, Esq., by his wife Frances, only daughter of Alexander Amcotts, of Aisthorp, co. Lincoln, Esq., and sister of Richard Bellingham, Esq., who was Governor of Boston, New England. Under an indenture dated 1613, Sir Henry Goodricke settled upon William Bellingham, Esq., Sarah's younger brother, and Sir Francis Baidon, Knt., a moiety of the manor of Walton Head, for the benefit of Sarah Goodricke during her natural life. Lieut.-Colonel Goodricke has generally been described as of Skidby, near Hull; and here he undoubtedly lived during the greater portion of his early life.

About 1633 his brothers-in-law Richard and William Bellingham emigrated to New England, having previously sold all their estate in England. Under a deed enrolled 10th October, 1633, Richard Bellingham and Elizabeth his wife sold to Lieut.-Colonel William Goodricke portions of their estate situated in cos. Lincoln and York for the sum of £270.

During the Civil War Lieut.-Colonel Goodricke had a command in the Parliamentary army, and appears to have been actively engaged during the whole of those troublous times, as is shown in the numerous letters from him still extant.

In 1651, when trustees were appointed for the sale of the late king's manors, etc., Lieut.-Colonel Goodricke purchased the Manor of Westwange-in-the-Would, co. York. The deed conveying this property was enrolled 1st December, 1652. It has been stated that he was also one of the tripartite purchasers of the manor and Palace of Richmond, co. Surrey, and that the forfeiture and restitution of this property to the Queen, 23rd June, 1660, caused him and his family much trouble. This purchase seems, however, to have been only partially on his account, and actually made by his son, Major William Goodricke, on a joint account, as will be seen further on.



That troubles befel the Colonel in his advanced years is seen from the following letter, which was written by his daughter Elizabeth, in 1662. The causes of these anxieties, however, are not very clearly stated, though, as I shall suggest later on, they may very likely have followed upon the restoration of the monarchy and consequent restitution of the Crown manors and lands.

“ D Uncle,

“ My father Comanded me to lett you know by these that he and my mother are yet alive, though much trubled both in body and speritt through ould age and many infirmetys and tryalls arising from the present times : We desire the Contenewance of your prayers for us, and that the Lord would grant us strenght through faith and patience to walke on to the inheritance beloved and promesed. We are very glad to heare of your healths which we pray God to contenew to you and in his apoynted time to give us a gloryous meeting in the kingdom of his son, who is gon before us to prepare mantions for us and for all thatt love his coming. Amen.

“ So rests your Ever loveing Nese

“ Elizabeth Goodrick.

“ Will: Goodrick.

“ Sarah Goodrick.

“ York, 16 May, 1662.

“ (Superscribed) These ffor .

Mr. Richard Bellingham in New England.

“ To be left with Mr. Gorge May, Marchant in Boston, to be Delived as above. New England.”

Lieut.-Colonel Goodricke died about 1662-3, and his will, dated York, 21st September, 1662, in which he describes himself as of Walton Head, was proved in London 25th January, 1664, by his son William. The testator simply leaves legacies to his daughters Sarah and Elizabeth Goodricke, and Mary Ewald (or Elwald), and his nephews Sir John Goodricke and Sir Francis Goodricke, and appoints his wife, Sarah, and his “ best beloved sonne William Goodricke ” joint executors. He does not mention his son Henry, nor his daughter Frances.

His children were—

1. William, of Tickenham, co. Somerset, and Ely, co. Cambridge, a major in the army.
2. Henry, of the city of York, a captain in the army.

The histories of these two sons and their descendants I will proceed with presently.

3. Sarah,
4. Elizabeth, } both living in York, and unmarried in 1668.
5. Mary, wife of Mathew Ewald or Elwald.
6. Frances, living in York in 1668.

Of the above daughters Mary appears to have been the only one who married. Two very interesting letters written by her in 1668 and 1669 to her uncle Governor Bellingham at Boston, have been preserved, and as in them she tells her own history they will be very fittingly introduced here.

“ Dear Uncle

“ About seaven or eight yeares past, I did make bold to write unto you, and acquainted you how neare I was related to you, being one of Mr W<sup>m</sup> Goodricks daughters of Kilby, neare Hull, in Yorkshire, and withall intimating how precious the very remembrance of you was throughout all our family. I heard my tre came to your hands, and you were pleased at the returne of y<sup>e</sup> same shippes to desire your friends to inquire of mee and my husband, but it was never my happiness to meet with the partie ; but those things being probably out of your mind at this time, I shall take upon me to give you notice both of mine and familYES Conditions.

“ My husbands name is Mathew Elwald, a gentlemans son in Yorkshire who formerly was bred a merchant. But when the Duch Warres were in Olivers time, and that Olivers fforces Entered fflanders, his ffactor being a

Papist runne away to the ruine of my husbands estate. Now hee keeps a Scriviners shopp neare the Pumpe in Chancery lane, London, where (God be thanked) wee make an indifferent good Shift to live Comfortably. But the truth is wee have had soe many discouragem<sup>ts</sup> by reason of the many divisions and distraccons which hath happened amongst us within these late years (especially in time of the plague when Gods heavy hand was upon us), though we are in an Especial manner to take notice and be thankfull for his wonderfull providence over us; when every house round about us was visited, and about Nine score Souls perished, yete blessed be the God of Mercys, wee were preserved in health all that time.

“2<sup>y</sup> Hee was pleased in judgm<sup>t</sup> to suffer the sword of our neighbour Nacons to be drawn ag<sup>t</sup> us to the shedding of much blood, and quite damping of all trade, And

“3<sup>y</sup> That signall of Gods judgm<sup>ts</sup> in the fatall destruccon of London by a most wonderfull and dreadfull fire, in losse of which wee were partly sharers, all which judgm<sup>ts</sup> so lately befallme us hath much made the times more uncertaine then they have been which draws us to a consideracon of the uncertaine time when our certain change shall come, and endeavour to gett our hearts fixt and establisht upon the sure mercies of David. ffor the rest of our family there is only left my Bro. Henry and three sisters, ffrances, Sarah and Bette which all livs at Yorke.

“My Cosen Sam, your son (while in London) was pleased to visite us severall times and had an extraordinary kindness for us, and at his departure out of Engld Injoynd my husband to see his son Sam, whose death wee cannot but bemoane for the hope that was in him. If my husband or myselfe could have any incouragem<sup>t</sup> we would (God willing) come by y<sup>e</sup> next returne of the Shipps. Deare Uncle, I know you cannot but thinke I hope you will remember me, since it hath pleased God to endow you with so many signall blessings, and truly to speake out my mind in regard of my neare relation to you, I hope you will not forget mee, for the sake of my prcious mother who long since departed this life. Wee begg to heare from you by next returne of the Shipps and in the meane time youre praiers for us I rest

“ Your Loveing and dutifull  
“ Niece,  
“ Mary Elwald.

“ London y<sup>e</sup> 23

“ May 1668.

“ You may be pleased to direct your letter to us, at Mr. Coves house, a Joyner in Chancery lane. The Cap<sup>t</sup>. and I remembered you in a friendly way by drinking a glass of wine to you.

(Superscribed) “These for the Worppll Richard Bellingham Esq. now Governor of Boston in New England. Capt. Scarlett, pray deliver this letter with your own hands, according to the direcons above, and so y<sup>e</sup> Lord preserve you and blesse you.

“ Most Deare,

“ And precious S<sup>r</sup> I have taken upon me to write unto you by severall opportunitys, which I hope are all by this time come to your hand, and upon your serious consideracon will be acceptable. I writt you by way of a Shipp going for ffrance, to be laden with salt intended (God willing) for your Port. I have not more to enlarge then what I have writt formerly only something to informe you of the Bachus family which I shall not impart till please God I see you, and till then my husband who presents his must humble service to you, beggs your praiers and wisheth the right and the left hand blessing (soe farre as the Almighty is pleased) to bestow upon you, and humbly subscribes her selfe

“ Most Dear S<sup>r</sup>,  
“ Your truly affected  
“ Niece and Serrant,  
“ Mary Elwald.

“ London y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>

“ ffeb 1668-9.

“ To the Right Worpp<sup>l</sup>

“ Richard Bellingham, Esq.

“ liveing at Boston in New England.”

It seems probable that not only the writer of the above letters, but also her sisters Sarah, Elizabeth, and Frances were in much reduced circumstances about this time. Both their brothers William and Henry Goodricke, upon whom they had no doubt relied to a large extent, were then dead. This condition of things prompted their uncle Governor Bellingham to afford them some assistance; and in his will dated at Boston, New England, 25th November, 1672, he inserted this clause:—

“Item, the other two farms where John Belcher and goodman Townesend are tenants I doe give the rent of them towards the relief of four daughters of Col. William Goodrick so long as they shall have urgent need to be paid to their certain Attorney here and by him to be sent to the elder sister to dispose of for their use.”

Colonel Goodricke's daughters did not benefit under this clause, as Governor Bellingham's will was set aside by the Court in answer to the petition of his widow, 1st June, 1677.

**Major William Goodricke** was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Goodricke. The earliest date at which I find his name mentioned is in an Indenture, 27th May, 1647, under which he purchased from his uncle Robert Goodricke, Esq., of Malton, co. York, for the sum of £620, the annual rental of £30 issuing out of lands in Brawbye, co. York, which had been settled upon Robert Goodricke for life by his cousin William, the fourth Lord Eure, under an Indenture bearing date 24th October, 1617. In this document Major Goodricke is described as of Skidby, co. York, Gentleman.

The earliest record of his military career is in 1649. In 1650-51, he accompanied Cromwell's army in the expedition against the Scots, and was with the forces under General Monk which were left to complete the reduction of Scotland when Cromwell pursued the young king's army into England.

Major Goodricke was prominent among the purchasers of the properties lately owned by the Crown. There are two deeds recording his transactions. The first is dated the 23rd March, 1651. Under it William Goodricke, described as of the Middle Temple, London, purchases from the Trustees for the sale of the fee farm rents belonging to the Commonwealth, the fee farm rents payable in respect to the Manors and Rectory of Hunsingore, Walshford, etc., then the property of Sir John Goodricke, Baronet. The consideration money was £127 3s. 1½d.

The second deed, made 23rd April, 1651, conveys to Major Goodricke, jointly with Thomas Rookby and Adam Baynes, of Knowstrop, co. York, in consideration of the sum of £13,562 os. 6d., "The Manor of Richmond with its appurtenances, the Palace or Richmond Court, with the site thereof, and sundry other premises." This purchase seems to have been in reality an assignation to Major Goodricke and other creditors for arrears of pay due to themselves, other officers and men in the Parliamentary army, as can be seen more especially from Addl. MSS., 21,429, pp. 103, 104. In this document Lieut.-Colonel Goodricke and his son Major Goodricke's joint proportion of the £13,562 purchase money is put down at £8,190 2s. 1d., but a portion of this was on account of other creditors.

Richmond was re-sold to Sir Gregory Norton, Baronet, the materials being valued at £10,782 19s. 2d. At the Restoration this property was given back to the Queen (23rd June, 1660), being forfeited by Sir Gregory Norton, who was excepted out of the general pardon, in consequence of the part he had taken at the trial of the late King, having been one of the signatories to the warrant for his execution.

It is quite possible that the purchase money was never paid by Sir Gregory, and that this was one of the troubles referred to in the letter from Elizabeth Goodricke to her uncle Bellingham, which I gave at page 45.

The next event, in point of time, which I find relating to Major Goodricke, is his marriage to Eleanor, widow of Nicholas Poyntz, Esq., and only child of Rice Davis, of Tickenham Court, co. Somerset, Esquire, by his third wife, Mary Pitt, widow of Robert Owen, Esq., of Bristol. Eleanor Davis was born in 1617. She inherited under her mother's post-nuptial settlement, dated 16th December, 1624, the Manors of Tickenham and Backwell Park, and other estates in Somersetshire, this settlement being confirmed by her father in his will, dated 22nd August, 1638. Her first husband, Nicholas Poyntz, a son of Sir John Poyntz, Knt., of Iron Acton, co. Gloucester, died 11th February, 165<sup>0</sup>/<sub>1</sub>, and was buried in the Savoy

Church, London. In the following year she was married to Major William Goodricke, as before stated, and they appear to have continued to reside at Tickenham Court.

In July 1653 "William Goodrick of Tickenham, co. Somerset, Esquire," acquired the property at Ely, co. Cambridge, known as the "Lower House" and "the Bell" and other lands, houses and properties in the Parish of Holy Trinity, Ely. The deed transferring these properties was enrolled 19th July, 1653, Thomas Steward, Esq., appearing personally and confirming the conveyance.

Major Goodricke continued his active services in the army, but he appears to have been suspected by Cromwell of a leaning towards Royalistic views, for I find in a letter dated 19th May, 1657, written by Colonel Lilburne to Luke Robinson, Esq., at Pickering in Yorkshire, the following paragraphs occur regarding the Major :—

"I must intreate you to desire Captaine Strangewayes to inquire privately, how Major Goodericke carryes himselfe at his being now in the country, for I heare hee's much a new royalist, and is supposed will make his observations upon the souldiery in the North, by trying their tempers. There is something more than ordinary in his coming downe at this time, and I desire you to instruct Capt. Strangewayes thus much, and to give notice privately to the officers and souldiers to beware of him, and if 'twere also hinted to my lord Lambert's regiment, it would not be amisse, if you know Capt. Strangewayes (as I presume he is) to be against kingship. I had rather put this trouble upon him, because he is both faithfull and prudent, if he pleases to communicate it to some officers with naming mee, and give me some account of it, will be very acceptable."

Col. Lilburne then adds :—

"The question of changeing the name of King to Protector was carried almost 3 to one."

Major Goodricke was among those who received the Royal Pardon at the Restoration (December 1660). He was then residing at Tickenham. About 1664 his wife died, and from this period he appears to have lived at Ely, Cambridgeshire. On 25th January, 1665, he received letters of administration, in London, to his late wife's estate, and probate was also granted in his favour to his late father's will on the same day. He did not long survive his wife, however, dying at Ely July 1666, and was buried on the 26th of that month, in Holy Trinity Church there.

Major Goodricke had two daughters only, Eleanor and Mary, both under age at the time of his death.

Under his will, dated 12th May, 1666, which was proved in London on 3rd November following by his cousin Sir Francis Goodricke, Knight, he bequeathed the whole of his lands in Somersetshire, the inheritance of his late wife, to his daughter Eleanor Goodricke, and to his daughter Mary Goodricke he gave the sum of one thousand pounds. His property in Stuntney, in the Isle of Ely, known as Thorney Manor Farm, and his four closes in Stuntney and their appurtenances, he left to his cousin Sir Francis Goodricke, Walter Hawkesworth, Esq., and Walter Bethell, Esq., as trustees for his nephew John, eldest son of his brother Henry Goodricke, failing whom for George Goodricke, the second son, and so on.

The estates in Somersetshire, situated at Tickenham and Backwell, inherited by Eleanor Goodricke, were considerable. Her mother (Eleanor Davis) had succeeded to them to the exclusion of her half-sisters, Joan, Elizabeth, and Margaret, daughters of Mr. Rice Davis by his wife Dorothy Rodney, through whom the property had come into the possession of the Davis family. Constant disputes and litigation arose between Eleanor Goodricke and her relations on her mother's side, in connection with her estate; and Sir Francis Goodricke mentions in his will the fact that he was largely out of pocket for purchases of lands in dispute in order to settle the law-suits to which Eleanor Goodricke was a party.

Eleanor Goodricke married Edmund Ashfield, Esq., they resided at Tickenham Court, and the issue of this marriage was :—

1. Forest Edmund Ashfield, baptized at Tickenham 3rd March, 167 $\frac{7}{8}$ .
2. Mary, who died unmarried, and was buried at Tickenham 3rd June, 1730.

Edmund Ashfield died 16th January, 1678, and was buried in the north aisle of Tickenham Church, where there is still, in perfect preservation, a black marble slab bearing this inscription :—

EDMUNDUS ASHFEILD DE  
TICKENHAM ARMIGER OBIIT  
DECIMO SEXTO DIE MENSIS  
JANUARIJ ANNO DOMINI  
1678.

Eleanor Ashfield married secondly, in 1685, Richard G. Glanville, Esq., Lord of the Manors of Elmsett and Somersham, co. Suffolk, by whom she had :—

1. Richard Glanville, born 10th February, 1687.
2. Eleanor Glanville, born at Weston-super-Mare, 8th December, 1688; was living, unmarried, at Rome, in 1733.

At the time of her marriage to Glanville, Eleanor Ashfield possessed in her own right an income of £600 per annum and ready money to the amount of £10,000. Her husband settled upon her for life, under a deed dated 24th January, 169 $\frac{2}{3}$ , his manors of Elmset, Somersham and Offton, which estates were to descend to their son Richard after his death and Eleanor's decease.

Eleanor's second marriage, however, was an exceedingly unhappy one, and she was soon separated from her husband. Her son Richard was cheated out of his patrimony by his own father. He settled at Wedmore, co. Somerset, and was ancestor of the Glanvilles, who still hold property there. I must refer my readers to the exhaustive "Records of the Anglo-Norman House of Glanville," published in 1882 by W. U. S. Glanville-Richards, Esq., for the history of this family continued to the present time.

Eleanor Glanville died in 1709. By her will, dated 30th July, 1705, proved in London by Sir Henry Goodricke, fourth Baronet, 21st April, 1709, she bequeathed her manors of Tickenham, Rodney Stoke, etc., and her lands in Backwell and Loxton, etc., to Sir Henry Goodricke, who took possession of the properties.

In 1712, however, Forest Ashfield claimed Tickenham as heir-at-law to his mother, and entered a suit against Sir Henry to have his mother's will set aside—having been, he declared, made by her under the impression that her children had been changed by Fairies! After trial and examination of one hundred witnesses at the Wells Assizes, in 1712, the will was upset on the ground of testatrix's insanity.

Forest Ashfield afterwards sold Tickenham to Mr. Brickdale, of Bristol; but he continued to live in the neighbourhood. He died unmarried, leaving no will, and such property as remained to him—probably very little—was divided among his relatives. He was buried at Tickenham, 11th August, 1721.

Having related the history of the family of Major William Goodricke, I will pass on to the consideration of that of his brother,

**Captain Henry Goodricke**, of the city of York, second son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Goodricke and his wife Sarah (*vide* p. 45). He was an officer in the Parliamentary army. He is mentioned in a letter written by his father to Captain Baynes, dated York, 3rd August, 1649. Referring to some debentures he forwards to Captain Baynes, Colonel Goodricke says there is "a little roll of one and twenty debentures belonging to the last reducement 1647; amongst which there is one of my younger sonne's. He was my ensign and then reduced." He is also mentioned in a letter from his sister Mary Ewald to her uncle, Governor Bellingham, dated London, 23rd May, 1668. She says: "ffor the rest of our family there is only left my Bro. Henry and three sisters ffrances, Sarah and Bette which all livs at Yorke" (*vide* p. 46). He married Jane, daughter of Henry Gascoigne, of Thorpe-on-the-Hill, co. York, Esq., and by her, who died in York and was buried in the choir of St. Mary's Church, Bishophill Senior, 15th November, 1676, he had issue—

1. John, born 1654.
2. George, born 1658.
3. William, born 1662.
4. Bellingham, died in infancy. Buried at York 11th December, 1664.
5. Richard, died in infancy. Buried at York 20th July, 1666.
6. Jane, wife of William Ingram, Esq., of Thorpe-on-the-Hill, co. York, by whom she had—
  - (1) & (2) William and Evereld Ingram, legatees of their uncle, George Goodricke.
  - (3) Goodricke Ingram, born 1700, married at Kirk Burton, 11th December, 1733, Grace, daughter of A. Wells, Esq., by whom he had an only child, Dorothy Ingram, who died at Kirkby Malzeard, January 1738. He was vicar of Kirkby Malzeard, and died s.p. 1st April, 1755. Buried at Knottingley.
7. Frances, born 1659; 8. Katherine, born 1661; 9. Katherine, born 1665; all died in infancy. Baptized and buried in York.

Captain Henry Goodricke died in York, and was buried in the choir of St. Mary's Church, Bishophill Senior, 27th November, 1668. Administration to his estate was granted to his widow at York, 26th May, 1669.

As has just been shown, he left a family of three sons and a daughter, all very young, the eldest being only about fourteen years of age. Major William Goodricke, of Ely, their uncle, had died two years previously, having settled his Ely property of Thorney Manor Farm, Stuntney, in trust for his nephew John Goodricke, the eldest of these sons, failing whom then to the others; and he provided that John should be brought up and educated under the care and direction of Sir Francis Goodricke, which arrangement was carried out. All the sons were brought up in close connection with their cousins at Ribston, and more particularly under the care of Sir Henry Goodricke, second Baronet, under whose influence they obtained commissions in the army.

**John Goodricke**, the eldest son, born 1654, succeeded to his uncle William's property at Ely called the Thorney Manor Farm, and was the registered owner of it 17th July, 1677 (Bedford Level Commission). I may here note that in 1659 this property stood in the names of Horatio Fure and Walter Bethell, who were most probably trustees for Major Goodricke. (Fen Office, Ely.)

John Goodricke died abroad, unmarried and intestate, at which time he held a lieutenant's commission in Colonel Tidcomb's Royal Irish Legion. Administration to his estate was granted in London, 15th October, 1702, to his brother and heir George.

**George Goodricke**, of Chatham, co. Kent, born 1658, was a captain in the Earl of Drogheda's Regiment of Foot at the time of its disbandment in Ireland in 1698. There is an entry in the Family Bible recording that he stood as sponsor for Henry, second son of Sir Henry Goodricke, 4th Baronet (1710). He died unmarried. His will, dated 14th June, 1712, was proved in London, 3rd October, 1717. His brother—

**William Goodricke**, born 1662, was also an officer in the army. He married Jane, daughter of — Gibson, Esq., of the city of Durham, and died at Montpellier in France, leaving three children—infants—viz., 1. Henry. 2. John. 3. Jane.

Henry, the eldest, died unmarried.

**John Goodricke**, the second son, born 1700, married in 1739 Elizabeth, daughter of — Hutchinson, Esq., of Matfen, co. Northumberland, by whom he had issue—

1. William, baptized 18th April, 1742.

2. John, baptized 27th March, 1744. He married Susannah, daughter of —, and died in 1790, leaving a son, John, who died s.p.

3. Jane, baptized 18th March, 1740, married 1769 to Francis Hunt, Esq., of Hill Close House, near Darlington, by whom she had—

(1) John Hunt, born 1774, married in 1799 Margaret, daughter of — Corner, Esq., and had six sons and three daughters.

(2) George Hunt, born 1782, married in 1812 Mary, daughter of — Eales, Esq., and had seven sons and three daughters.

(3) Elizabeth, born 1772, was wife of John Hawdon, Esq., of Walkerfield, by whom she had issue.

(4) Frances, born 1776, was wife of William Poole, Esq., of Lowfields, near Catterick, and had issue.

(5) Hannah, born 1778, died unmarried at Carthorpe, 15th June, 1872.

4. Elizabeth, baptized 25th May, 1746, was wife, firstly, of Lancelot Turner, Esq., by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and secondly of — Locke, Esq., but by him she had no issue.

5. Deborah, died young and unmarried.

6. Isabella, baptized 27th November, 1750, was wife of Robert Pinkney, Esq., a merchant of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by whom she had—

(1) Robert, whose son is the present Robert Pinkney, Esq., of St. James' Palace Chambers, Ryder Street, London, S.W.

(2) & (3) John and Elizabeth, died in infancy.

(4) & (5) Maria and Isabella, both died unmarried.

(6), (7) & (8) Jane, Elizabeth, and Ann, were all married.

John Goodricke died 29th July, 1752. His widow was married, secondly, to John Graham, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and died in 1777.

**William Goodricke**, the eldest son, baptized 18th April, 1742, purchased properties in 1772 in the city of Durham, where he resided. He was a keen sportsman, and a regular guest, during the hunting season, at Bramham Park, then one of the residences of his kinsman

Sir John Goodricke. He married, 22nd February, 1766, Elizabeth, daughter of John Richardson, Esq., of Durham, and died in September 1778, at the early age of 36, leaving issue—

1. William, born 29th October, 1769.
2. John Hutchinson, baptized 9th October, 1774. His wife's name was Elizabeth, but he died s.p. in 1803.
3. Thomas, born 14th December, 1776, died 8th March, 1859, leaving by his wife, Jane, daughter of — Carpenter, Esq., who died May 1873, an only son, John Richardson Goodricke, born 5th March, 1816, whose family I will record further on.

**William Goodricke**, the eldest son, born 29th October, 1769, married, 23rd April, 1803, Thomasine, daughter of — Joplin, Esq., of London, and died 10th October, 1851, having had issue an only son—

**William Goodricke**, baptized 17th April, 1805, and died 27th November, 1854. He married, 24th December, 1833, Isabella Mary, eldest daughter of George Walker, Esq., of Durham, and by her, who died 27th November, 1874, in her 70th year, he had issue:—

1. **William Henry Goodricke**, born 3rd November, 1834, died 2nd May, 1860, having married, 21st December, 1858, Dorothy, second daughter of the late William Archbold, Esq., of Newbottle, co. Durham, by whom he had an only child:—  
Isabella-Maria, born 19th December, 1859. Unmarried in 1885.
2. **George Michael Goodricke**, born 13th April, 1837, now Collector of Calcutta, East India. He married, 15th August, 1872, Ada Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mark Ord, Esq., of Sands, Sedgfield, co. Durham, and has issue:—  
(1) William George Ord, born in Calcutta 29th October, 1875.  
(2) Lionel Fairfax, born in London 26th February, 1877.  
(3) Arthur Francis, born in London 19th August, 1882.  
(4) Georgina Mary, born in Calcutta 2nd June, 1873.
3. John Walker, born 11th October, 1838, died 2nd January, 1839.
4. Harry Urquhart, born 27th August, 1844, died 26th February, 1845.
5. Charles Alfred, born 24th June, 1847; married, 10th November, 1874, Eliza Fanny, eldest daughter of B. Garnham, Esq., of Gloucester.
6. Elizabeth Thomasine, born 21st December, 1835; married, 28th May, 1870, to Robert Barker, Esq., M.R.C.S., who died in London 21st January, 1884.
7. Isabella Mary Urquhart, born 27th January, 1841, died 22nd June, 1841.
8. Isabella Mary, born 20th March, 1842, died 5th December, 1842.
9. Isabella, born 6th May, 1843, died 1st October, 1843.





**Thomas Goodricke**, third son of William Goodricke (*vide* p. 52), born 14th December, 1776, left by his wife, Jane, an only son:—

**John Richardson Goodricke**, born 5th March, 1816, advocate and attorney of the Supreme Court of Natal, South Africa. He married, 13th January, 1842, Charlotte Duncan, daughter of William Waygood, Esq., of Somersetshire. He died 16th September, 1878, leaving issue:—

1. **George Duncan Goodricke**, of D'Urban, Natal, barrister-at-law, born 19th November, 1843; married, 6th July, 1871, Elizabeth Catharine, daughter of F. R. Carter, Esq., of Torquay, co. Devon.
2. Richard Taylor, born 10th December, 1847, died, unmarried, 1st December, 1880.
3. John, of D'Urban, born 3rd February, 1853, married, 1876, Helen Bridget, daughter of Frederick J. Herron, Esq., by whom he has:—
  - (1) George Herbert Herron, born 23rd January, 1878.
  - (2) John Richardson, born 23rd May, 1880, died February 1881.
  - (3) Cecil Fairfax, born 1883.
4. Mary Ottley Duncan, born 16th March, 1845, unmarried in 1885.
5. Caroline Pickering, born 2nd September, 1849, married, 24th January, 1867, to William Davenal Cattell, Staff Surgeon, now P. M. O. at Halifax, Nova Scotia, by whom she has issue living:—
  - (1) Mary Charlotte Emily, born at Pietermaritzburg 7th December, 1867.
  - (2) Gertrude Caroline, born at Pietermaritzburg 19th May, 1869.
  - (3) Herbert William James Goodricke, born in the Mauritius 28th February, 1871.
  - (4) Frances Helen, born at Simla, East India, 16th October, 1876.
  - (5) Arthur Shelton Goodricke, born at Aldershot, Hants, 21st February, 1882.
6. Sarah Isabella, born 20th February, 1858, married, 10th March, 1877, to Henry Kennard Bill, Esq., of Swansea, South Wales, attorney, and by him, who died at Coventry, 11th April, 1884, she has:—
  - (1) Frances Mary Dorothea, born at Swansea 3rd August, 1878.
  - (2) Gwennlyan Helen Gordon, born at D'Urban, Natal, 1881.

## Ribston in 1798.

(Hargrove's "Knaresbrough.")



RIBSTONE HALL, situated on a fine eminence, nearly encompassed by the river Nidd, and commanding a wide, extensive, and beautiful prospect. All the apartments are well finished, and throughout the whole building elegance and utility are everywhere united. In the saloon are the following pictures:—

“The Virgin at Work, attended by Angels,” copied by Pietro Angeletti from an original by Guido in the Pope’s domestic chapel at Monte Cavallo, in Rome. “The Descent of the Cross”: this picture exhibits one of the most interesting groups of figures imagination can conceive, copied by Signor Lud. Sterne from an original in the Church of Trinitata de Monte, in Rome, by Daniel de Volterra. “The Rape of Helen,” by Guido, in the palace of the Prince of Spada in Rome. One of Helen’s attendants is employed in carrying a favourite little dog, another a casket, supposed of jewels, whilst a slave is engaged in conducting a squirrel. Attention to such subjects, on such an occasion, proves a levity of character very well becoming a lady in a state of elopement. “The Death of Dido,” by Guercino, in the same palace as the former. Here Dido is represented at the instant she has thrown herself on a sword, her sister and others running in distress to her assistance: Cupid having done the mischief flies away, and the fleet of Æneas is seen at a distance in full sail. The above two copies are the work of Signor Francesco Smuglandientz, pensioner to the King of Poland. “Bacchus and Ariadne,” by Guido, in the Pope’s collection at the Capitol in Rome. Ariadne is supposed to have been abandoned by Theseus, and discovered by Bacchus, who not only relieves her from her distressed situation, but, as is well known, becomes her lover. The figures that attend Bacchus are such as are supposed to be his attributes.

A copy of “Aurora” by Guido, in the palace of Prince Russigliose in Rome. Apollo is represented in his chariot, drawn by four horses, and the Hours dancing most gracefully round him. A copy of “Aurora,” by Guercino, in Villa Ludovise, belonging to Prince Prombinio, in Rome. Here Aurora herself is seated in her chariot, with the Hours before her as putting out the stars; behind her is the figure of an old man, meant to represent Night. A copy of the “Aldobrandini Marriage,” an antique painting, found in the baths of Titus, in Rome, now in the villa of Prince Aldobrandini, which gives name to the work. “The Marriage of Helen and Paris,” taken from a most elegant bas-relief on an antique vase.

In the drawing-room are several good pictures of the ancestors of the family.

In the chapel are the following monuments:—On a tablet of white marble, fixed against the wall, is an inscription in Latin to the memory of Richard Goodricke, Esq., his lady, and a numerous issue, date 1652.

On the opposite wall is a monument to the memory of Sir Henry Goodricke, who died in the year 1738.

On each side of the altar-table is a tomb supposed to inclose the remains of two Knight Templars formerly belonging to a commandry of that order founded on the spot by Robert Lord Roos, in the year 1224.

In the chapel-yard is a very curious and remarkable monument of the standard-bearer to the ninth Roman legion, which was dug up in Trinity Gardens, near Micklegate, in York, in the year 1688. In his right hand is the ensign of a cohort, and in his left a measure for corn.

This place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple, called the Ribstone Park Pippin; the original tree was raised from a pippin brought from France, from which tree such numbers have been propagated that they are now to be met with in almost every orchard in this and many other counties. Notwithstanding the increase, the fruit still retains its value, being preferred before every other apple this country produces. The old tree is yet standing, and in the year 1787 produced six bushels of fruit.

On the left hand, as you approach the house, is the much admired Oriental Platanus, whose principal limb extends forty-four feet from the bole; and near the chapel is a large mulberry tree.

On the *ripe*, or bank, of the river here, was formerly a marble quarry, from which, probably, the village derives its name—Ripe-sten.

---

## Ribston.

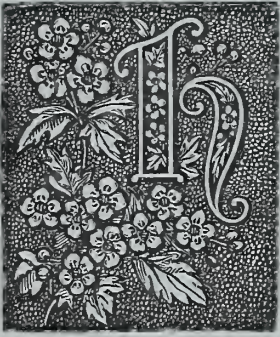
(*Lewis' Topographical Dictionary*, 1844.)

RIBSTON, GREAT, with WALSHFORD, a township in the parish of Hunsingore, Upper Division of the Wapentake of Claro, W. Riding of York,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. from Wetherby, containing 170 inhabitants.

This place was the site of a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded by Robert, Lord Roos, and subsequently granted to the Hospitallers, and which continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenues were returned at £265 *gs.* 6*d.* The site and demesnes became the property of the Goodricke family, who converted the ancient monastery into a family residence, and of whom one was created a baronet in 1641. Within the last few years, the property, consisting of the Hall and the estate annexed, comprehending almost the whole parish of Hunsingore, together with the church patronage, passed to its present proprietor, Joseph Dent, Esq. The township comprises by computation 1780 acres, and includes the villages of Great Ribston and Walshford, both beautifully situated on the north bank of the river Nidd. The celebrated apple called from this place the Ribston-pippin was first grown here; the original tree was raised from a pippin brought from France, and died in 1840. Ribston Hall, the seat of Mr. Dent, is a noble mansion; in the family chapel are several memorials of the Goodricke family, and in the cemetery attached is the sepulchral monument of the Roman standard-bearer of the ninth legion, which was found at York in 1638. The chapel has lately been repaired and beautified by Mr. Dent, and is an interesting object.

## Hunsingore.

(Hargrove's "Knaresbrough," 1798.)



HUNSINGORE, formerly part of the possessions of the Knights Templars. Since the suppression of that order, this, with several other estates hereabouts, hath belonged to the family of Goodricke, whose ancient seat was at this place, situated on a mountain, the sides of which were cut in terraces, rising near ten feet above each other; here were four of these terraces, above which, on a flat area, stood the mansion, commanding a very extensive prospect.

Tradition says, this house was destroyed in the Civil Wars of Charles I., which is very probable, as it is well known Sir John Goodricke took a very active part on the side of royalty, in those perilous times.

The Church here, which hath been lately rebuilt, is a rectory, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, rated in the King's books at £5 17s. 3½d. Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart., is patron, and the present annual value is £300.

## Hunsingore.

(Lewis' Topographical Dictionary, 1844.)

HUNSINGORE, (St. John the Baptist,) a parish in the Upper Division of the Wapentake of Claro, W. Riding of York; containing 625 inhabitants, of whom 262 are in the township, four miles (N.N.E.) from Wetherby. This parish includes the townships of Cattal, Hunsingore, and Great Ribston with Walshford, and comprises by computation 3743 acres, of which about 984 are in Hunsingore township; the river Nidd flows in a devious course on the south of the village, and the parish is intersected by the great north road. The ancient mansion of the Goodricke family, to whom the manor belonged, was destroyed during the war in the reign of Charles I. The living is a vicarage, valued in the King's books at £5 17s. 3½d., net income, £300; patron and impropiator, Joseph Dent., Esq. The Church is an ancient structure with a square tower. There is a National School.

## Goodricke Wills.

DATE OF WILL.	TESTATOR.	RESIDENCE.	DATE PROVED.	PLACE.
1491, Oct. 8	John Goodryke . . . . .	Bolingbroke .	1493, July 8	London.
1508, Sept. —	Richard Goodryke . . . . .	<i>id.</i> .	1508, Nov. 17	<i>id.</i>
1517, Mar. 20	William Goodryke . . . . .	East Kirkby .	1518, May 7	<i>id.</i>
1540, May 11	John Goodryke . . . . .	Calais . . .	1540, June 5	<i>id.</i>
1553, March 1	Henry Goodricke . . . . .	Ribston .	1557, June 1	<i>id.</i>
1553, April 24	Bishop Goodryke . . . . .	Ely . . . . .	1554, Oct. 7	<i>id.</i>
1556, Nov. 20	Richard Goodrick . . . . .	London .	1563, Jan. 17	<i>id.</i>
1560, Dec. 16	Lionel Goodrick . . . . .	East Kirkby .	— — —	<i>id.</i>
1571, Dec. 27	Thomas Goodrick . . . . .	Ely . . . . .	1572, Feb. 8	<i>id.</i>
1615, August 16	Edward Goodrick . . . . .	East Kirkby .	1618, March 9	<i>id.</i>
1624, August 15	Daniel Goodrick . . . . .	Ely . . . . .	1624, — —	<i>id.</i>
1624, Oct. 23	Thomas Goodrick . . . . .	Ely . . . . .	1631, — —	<i>id.</i>
1639, March 21	Sir Henry Goodricke, Kt. . . . .	Ribston .	1641, Dec. 17	York.
1640, March 27	John Goodrick . . . . .	Ely . . . . .	1640, — —	London.
1646, Feb. 9	Frances Goodrick . . . . .	Ely . . . . .	1648, — —	<i>id.</i>
1653, Feb. 9	John Goodrick . . . . .	Stickney .	1654, March 8	Lincoln.
1662, Sept. 21	Lieut. Col. W. Goodricke . . . . .	Walton Head	1664, Jan. 25	<i>id.</i>
1666, May 12	Major W. Goodricke . . . . .	Ely . . . . .	1666, Nov. 3	<i>id.</i>
1669, Sept. 19	Sir J. Goodricke, 1st Bart. . . . .	Ribston .	1670, Nov. 25	York.
1671, July 30	Sir Francis Goodricke, Kt. . . . .	Manby .	1675, Feb. 15	London.
1672, — —	Bazoun Goodrick . . . . .	—	1672, — —	Norwich.
1674, Feb. 11	Peregrine Goodrick . . . . .	London .	1675, Jan. 3	London.
1676, March 14	William Goodrick . . . . .	Stickney .	1676, May 16	Lincoln.
1678, August 25	Dame Hester Goodricke . . . . .	Manby .	1679, — —	London.
1692, June 4	Dame Elizabeth Goodricke . . . . .	Moulsham .	1692, Sept. 15	<i>id.</i>
1692. — —	Bazoun Goodrick . . . . .	London .	1692, — —	<i>id.</i>
1703, July 5	Richard Goodrick . . . . .	London .	1704, April —	<i>id.</i>
1704, Sept. 29	Henry Goodrick . . . . .	London .	1705, July 5	<i>id.</i>
1705, March 2	Sir H. Goodricke, 2nd Bart. . . . .	Ribston .	1705, Mar. 24	<i>id.</i>
1705, Nov. 21	Sir J. Goodricke, 3rd Bart. . . . .	Ribston .	1706, Sept. 22	York.
1712, June 14	George Goodricke . . . . .	Chatham .	1717, Oct. 3	London.
1719, — —	Richard Goodrick . . . . .	Richmond .	1719, — —	<i>id.</i>
1721, Sept. 10	Harcourt Goodrick . . . . .	London .	1721, March 9	<i>id.</i>
1731, Feb. 18	John Savile Goodricke . . . . .	London .	1732, Feb. 8	<i>id.</i>
1731, Feb. 23	Dame Sarah Goodricke . . . . .	Altofts . . .	1732, March 5	York.
1738, Feb. 11	Sir H. Goodricke, 4th Bart. . . . .	Ribston .	1738, July 31	<i>id.</i>
1755, March 5	Mary Goodricke . . . . .	Dublin . . .	1755, May 24	Dublin.
1787, Sept. 26	Dame Mary Goodricke . . . . .	Ribston .	1792, April 3	York.
1788, May 20	Sir J. Goodricke, 5th Bart. . . . .	Ribston .	1789, Aug. 29	<i>id.</i>
1800, Jan. 11	Rev. H. Goodricke . . . . .	Sutton . . .	1801, Nov. 24	<i>id.</i>
1801, Dec. 9	Sir H. Goodricke, 6th Bart. . . . .	Ribston .	1802, July 31	York.
1805, Feb. 26	Rev. H. Goodricke . . . . .	Coulsdon .	1807, Feb. 23	London.
— — —	Deborah Goodricke . . . . .	Croydon .	1814, April 7	<i>id.</i>
1833, July 25	Sir H. J. Goodricke, 7th Bart. . . . .	Ribston .	1833, Nov. 27	London.
1839, March 8	Sir T. F. H. Goodricke, 8th Bart. . . . .	London .	1839, Mar. 23	<i>id.</i>



# INDEX.

---

Aberdeen, 18  
 Addy, 12  
 Adams, Margaret (Goodrick), 10  
 Aldermanbury, 12, 13  
 Alfuth, 14  
 Alfred the Great, 14  
 Aldburgh, 15, 36  
 Altofts, 32, 34, 35  
 Algol, 38  
 Amcottes, Frances, 44  
 Amcottes, Alex., 44  
 Anne, Queen, 32  
 Armour, Goodricke, 18  
 Ashton, Lieut.-Col. Wm., 34  
 Ashfield, Edmund, 49  
 Ashfield, Forest Edmund, 49  
 Ashfield, Mary, 49  
 Archbold, Dorothy (Goodricke), 52  
 Archbold, Will., 52  
 Aton, Katherine de, 14  
 Atkinson, Ralph, 19, 20.  
 Aussiter, Francis, 10  
 Aussiter, Dorothy (Goodrick), 10

Badbye, Dorothy, 7  
 Badbye, William, 7  
 Baildon, Margaret (Goodricke), 14  
 Baildon, Sir Francis, 14, 44.  
 Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, 14  
 Barnes, Lavinia (Fairfax), 38  
 Barnes, Rev. J. A., 38  
 Barlow, G. F., 41  
 Backhouse family, 46  
 Baynes, Adam, 47  
 Baynes, Capt., 50.  
 Backwell Park, 47, 48, 49  
 Barker, Eliz. T. (Goodricke), 52  
 Barker, Robert, 52  
 Bennington, 1, 2  
 Beavot, Elizabeth, 5  
 Beavot, Robert, 5  
 Beavot, Edward, 5  
 Beverley, 36  
 Benson, Mary (Goodricke), 37  
 Benson, Robert, Lord Bingley, 37  
 Benson, Dorothy, 37  
 Bellingham, Sarah (Goodricke), 44  
 Bellingham, William, 44  
 Bellingham, Richard, 44 to 47, 50  
 Bellingham, Elizabeth, 44  
 Belcher, John, 46  
 Bethell, Walter, 48, 50  
 Binns, Capt., 20  
 Bingley House, 38  
 Bingley, Lord George, 40  
 Bingley, Lady, 40  
 Bill, Sarah Isabella (Goodricke), 53  
 Bill, Henry Kennard, 53  
 Bill, Frances M. D., 53  
 Bill, Gwennlyan H. G., 53  
 Blagge, Sir George, 7  
 Blagge, Henry, 7  
 Blagge, Judith, 7  
 Bolingbroke, Baron of, 1  
 Borton, 5  
 Bowes, Margery, 14

Bodinham, Sarah (Goodrick), 10  
 Bozoun, Susan (Goodrick), 11  
 Bozoun, Hamon, 11  
 Botterell, Anna Maria (Goodricke), 34  
 Botterell, Edward, 34  
 Botterell, Sarah, 34  
 Botterell, Anna Maria, 34  
 Botterell, Henry, 34  
 Botterell, John, 34  
 Botterell, Henrietta, 34  
 Botterell, Thomas, 34  
 Bolton, Duke of, 37  
 Boulogne, 38  
 Brandon, Charles, Duke of Suffolk, 12, 13  
 Brawbye, 14, 47  
 Bradford, Attack of, 18  
 Brentford, 32  
 Bramham Park, 37, 38, 39, 51  
 Braken, Richard, 9, 11  
 Braken, Francis, 11  
 Braken, Barbara (Goodrick), 10  
 Braken, Alice (Goodrick), 9, 11  
 Bryan, William, 4  
 Brussels, Resident at, 37  
 Brickdale, Mr., 49  
 Button, Eliz. (Goodricke), 35  
 Button, James, 35  
 Buckworth, 10

Calais, 2, 4  
 Calthorpe, Audria, 5, 8  
 Calthorpe, Bartholomew, 5, 8  
 Calthorpe, Margaret, 5, 8  
 Cattall, 13, 14, 22  
 Carpenter, Jane (Goodricke), 52  
 Carter, Eliz. C. (Goodricke), 53  
 Carter, F. R., 53  
 Cattell, Caroline P. (Goodricke), 53  
 Cattell, Will. Davenal, 53  
 Cattell, Mary C. E., 53  
 Cattell, Gertrude C., 53  
 Cattell, Herbert W. J. G., 53  
 Cattell, Frances H., 53  
 Cattell, Arthur S. G., 53  
 Charterhouse, 15  
 Charles I., 18  
 Charles II., 15, 25, 29  
 Cholmeley, Harriet (Fairfax), 38  
 Cholmeley, Francis, 38  
 Clifton, 1  
 Clarendon, Lord, 27, 28  
 Claro, Sequestrators of, 22  
 Clough-Taylor, Edward, 36, 37  
 Clough, Thomas, 36, 37, 39  
 Clough, Henry, 36  
 Clough, Will., 36  
 Clough, Thomas, 36  
 Clough, Francis, 36  
 Clough, Edward, 36  
 Clough, Mary, 36, 40  
 Clough, Sarah, 36, 37  
 Clough, Harriet, 36, 37  
 Clough, Susanna (Tyler), 37  
 Clermont, Viscount, 40

Clermont, Barony of, 41  
 Clermont Estate, 42  
 Colthorpe, 13, 14  
 Conyers, 14  
 Coventry, Mr., 27, 29  
 Conye, Bridget (Goodrick), 10  
 Conye, Sir Rd., 10  
 Cole, Dorothy (Goodrick), 10  
 Cole, Sir Rd., 10  
 Coulsdon, 33  
 Copley, Sir Godfrey, 38  
 Corner, Margaret, 51  
 Crew, Serjeant Major, 20  
 Croydon, 33  
 Cromwell, Oliver, 47, 48.

Danby, Lord, 30, 31  
 Dartmouth, Family Vault, 32  
 Dartmouth, Lord, 25  
 D'Arcy, Henrietta (Goodricke), 33  
 D'Arcy, Charles, 33  
 D'Arcy, Emanuel G., 33  
 D'Arcy, Mary Ann, 33  
 Davis, Rice, 47, 48  
 Davis, Eleanor (Poyntz, Goodricke), 47, 48  
 Davis, Joan, 48  
 Davis, Eliz., 48  
 Davis, Margaret, 48  
 Davis, Dorothy, 48  
 Devonshire, Duke of, 30, 31  
 Dent, Joseph, 42  
 Dealtry, Peregrine, 40  
 Dormer's Regiment, 33  
 Doddington, 12, 13  
 Drogheda, Earl of, 51  
 Duke, Edward, 7  
 Dunstan-in-the-West, St., 12  
 Duel, Sir H. Goodricke, 25  
 Dugdale, Sir Wm., 35.  
 Durham, Properties in, 51  
 Dymoke, Andrew, 2  
 Dymoke, Sir Robert, 4  
 Dymoke, Sir Lionel, 4  
 Dymoke, Sir Thomas, 4  
 Dymoke, Margaret (Welles), 4  
 Dymoke, Margaret (Eure), 14  
 Dymoke, Sir Edward, 14

Easingwold, 1  
 East Kirkby, 2  
 Eales, Mary, 51  
 Edward I., 14  
 Edward III., 14  
 Elizabeth, Queen, 10  
 Ely, Property at, 48  
 Elwald. *See* Ewald.  
 Elmset, Manor of, 49  
 Ernley, Mary (Goodrick), 10  
 Ernley, Sir Michael, 10  
 Eston, Margaret (Goodricke), 12  
 Eston, Thomas, 12  
 Etton, John, 6  
 Etton, Alice (Goodrick), 6  
 Eure, Muriel (Goodricke), 14, 17, 44  
 Eure, Will., 2nd Lord, 14, 17, 44

Eure, Will., 4th Lord, 47  
 Eure, Margaret (Dymoke), 14  
 Eure, Horatio, 50  
 Eure, Armorial bearings, 17  
 Evans, Col., 18  
 Ewald or Elwald, Mary (Goodricke), 45, 46, 50  
 Ewald or Elwald, Matthew, 45, 46  
 Eyre-Thompson, Mrs., 3

Fairfax, Lord, 18  
 Fairfax, Wm., Viscount, 24, 32  
 Fairfax, Eliz. (Goodricke), 24, 32  
 Fairfax, Cath. (Mildmay), 24  
 Fairfax, Thos., Viscount, 24  
 Fairfax, William, 24  
 Fairfax, Charles Gregory, 38  
 Fairfax, Mary (Tasburgh), 38  
 Fairfax, Lavinia (Barnes), 38  
 Fairfax, Harriet (Cholmeley), 38  
 Firby, 37  
 Fire of London, 46  
 Fox, James, 40  
 Fortescue, Charlotte (Goodricke), 40  
 Fortescue, Rt. Hon. James, 40  
 Fortescue, Wm. C., Viscount Clermont, 40, 42  
 Fortescue, Thomas, 41  
 Fulnetby, Elizabeth, 4  
 Fulnetby, Jeffery, 4  
 Fulnetby, Catherine, 4

Gascoigne, Basse, 12  
 Gascoigne, Jane (Goodricke), 50  
 Gascoigne, Henry, 50  
 Garnham, Eliza Fanny (Goodricke), 52  
 Garnham, B., 52  
 Galway, 33  
 George III., 37  
 Gibson, Rev. Samuel, 22  
 Gibson, Jane (Goodricke), 51  
 Gilling, 24, 32, 38, 40  
 Glanville family, 49  
 Glanville, Eleanor (Goodricke, Ashfield), 49  
 Glanville, Richard, 49  
 Glanville, Eleanor, 49  
 Glyn Mills & Co., 43  
 Goring, Col., 18  
 Godolphin, Sir Wm., 25  
 Goodrick of Cunningsby, 1  
 Goodrick of Lincolnshire, 1, 6  
 Goodrick of Bolingbroke, 1, 6  
 Goodrick of Suffolk, 1, 6  
 Goodrick of Easingwold, 1  
 Goodrick of Clifton, 1  
 Goodrick of Ely, 4, 9  
 Goodrick of Norfolk, 4, 11  
 Goodrick, Ancient residence, 5  
 Goodrick—  
   Alice (Sapcottes), 4  
   Anne (Rolston), 4  
   Anna, 5, 7  
   Agnes (Seman), 5  
   Audria (Calthorpe), 5, 8  
   Alice (Hutton), 4, 9  
   Anne (Pryme), 9, 10  
   Anne, 9, 10, 11  
   Abraham, 11

Bridget (Jermyn), 5  
 Bridget (Conye), 10  
 Barbara (Braken), 11  
 Bazoun, 11

Christopher, 6  
 Catherine (Balam), 9

Goodrick (*continued*)  
 Dorothy, 5, 8, 10  
 Dorothy (Badbye, Blagge, Jermyn), 7  
 Dorothy (Jermyn), 7, 8.  
 Daniel, 9, 10, 11  
 Dorothy (Leighton), 10  
 Dorothy (Cole), 10.

Edward, 5, 6, 7  
 Elizabeth (Goodrick), 5, 7  
 Elizabeth (Beavot), 5  
 Elizabeth, 6, 8, 10, 11  
 Eliza (Makey), 6  
 Eleazar, 8  
 Edmond, 8  
 Elizabeth (Wren), 9  
 Elizabeth (Webb), 9

Frances, 5  
 Frances (March), 9  
 Francis, 10

Hester, 5  
 Henry, 8, 10  
 Harcourt, 10

Jane (Bryan), 4  
 Jane, 6, 10  
 John, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11  
 Judith, 5

Katherine (Palfreyman), 4

Lionel, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13

Margaret, 6, 8, 10  
 Margaret (Calthorpe), 5, 8  
 Margaret (Adams), 10  
 Mary, 6, 11  
 Mary (Rushworth), 8  
 Mary (March), 9  
 Mary (Ernley), 10  
 Mary (Jenison), 10  
 Martha (Palmer), 6

Nicholas, 4  
 Nathaniel, 5, 8

Peregrine, 6

Richard, 5, 7, 8, 10  
 Rachel, 6  
 Robert, 1, 5, 6, 8  
 Rebecca (Walden), 10

Samuel, 8  
 Susan, 5, 8  
 Susan (Bozoun), 11  
 Sarah, 6, 8, 10  
 Sarah (Bodinham), 10

Thomas, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11

Winifred, 5  
 Winifred (Sapcottes), 5  
 William, 4, 6, 10

Goodricke—  
 Aldburgh (Langholme), 12, 13  
 Adeliza, 33  
 Adeliza (Herbert), 33  
 Anna Maria (Botterell), 34  
 Ann, 38  
 Ann (Harland), 36  
 Ada Mary (Ord), 52  
 Arthur Francis, 52

Goodricke (*continued*)—  
 Bellingham, 50

Christopher, 12, 13  
 Catherine, 15  
 Catherine (Rider), 33  
 Charlotte, Dame (Fortescue), 40, 41, 42.  
 Charlotte Duncan (Waygood), 53  
 Charles Alfred, 52  
 Cecil Fairfax, 53  
 Caroline Pickering (Cattell), 53  
 Clare (Norton), 14, 17

Dorothy, 12  
 Dorothy (Archbold), 52  
 Deborah, 33, 51

Edward, 15  
 Eleanor (Davis. Poyntz), 47  
 Eleanor (Ashfield, Glanville), 48, 49  
 Elizabeth (Button), 35  
 Elizabeth, 14, 16, 17, 33, 36, 38, 45, 46, 47, 52  
 Elizabeth (Wentworth), 14  
 Elizabeth (Fairfax), 24, 32  
 Elizabeth (Hutchinson), 51  
 Elizabeth (Turner, Locke), 51  
 Elizabeth (Richardson), 52  
 Elizabeth Thomasine (Barker), 52  
 Elizabeth Catharine (Carter), 53  
 Eliza Fanny (Garnham), 52  
 Elizabeth (Thomson), 34, 35

Francis, 15, 32, 34  
 Francis, Sir, 15, 17, 23, 45, 48, 50  
 Frances, 45, 46, 50  
 Francis L. Holyoake, Sir, 41 to 43

George, Captain, 35, 48, 50, 51  
 George Michael, 52  
 Georgina Mary, 52  
 George Duncan, 53  
 George Herbert Herron, 53

Henry, 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14, 15, 17, 35, 36, 38, 40, 51  
 Henry, Capt. (of York), 24, 45, 46, 48, 50  
 Henry, Revd. (of Coulsdon), 33  
 Henry, Revd. (of Sutton), 36, 37, 39, 41  
 Henry, Sir, Knt., 14, 15, 16, 17, 44  
 Henry, Sir, 2nd Bart., 18, 25 to 32, 34, 50  
 Henry, Sir, 4th Bart., 10, 14, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 49, 51  
 Henry, Sir, 6th Bart., 38, 40  
 Harry James, Sir, 7th Bart., 40, 41, 42  
 Hester, Dame (Warburton), 16  
 Henrietta (D'Arcy), 33  
 Henrietta (Hill, Johnson), 34  
 Harriet, 36, 38, 43  
 Harriet (Goodricke), 38, 43  
 Harry Urquhart, 52  
 Helen Bridget (Herron), 53

Isabella, 52  
 Isabella (Pinkney), 51  
 Isabella Mary, 52  
 Isabella Mary Urquhart, 52  
 Isabella Mary (Walker), 52  
 Isabella Maria, 52



Goodricke (*continued*)—

John, 15, 33, 35, 38, 51  
 John Hutchinson, 52  
 John Richardson, 52, 53  
 John Walker, 52  
 John (D'Urban), 53  
 John (Doddington), 12, 13  
 John, Lieut., 48, 50  
 John, Sir, 1st Bart., 15, 17, 18  
   to 24, 44, 45, 47  
 John, Sir, 3rd Bart., 24, 32, 34  
 John, Sir, 5th Bart., 34, 35, 37  
   to 40, 52  
 John Savile, Capt., 33, 34  
 Jane, 16, 51  
 Jane, Dame (Savile), 15, 16, 17,  
 18, 20, 22  
 Jane (Prescot), 32  
 Jane (Wanley), 37  
 Jane (Ingram), 50  
 Jane (Gibson), 51  
 Jane (Gascoigne), 50  
 Jane (Hunt), 51  
 Jane (Carpenter), 52, 53

Katherine, 33, 50  
 Katherine, Dame (Norcliffe), 17,  
 18  
 Katherine (Mosley, Sterne), 33,  
 34

Lionel Fairfax, 52  
 Levina Benjamina (Sessler), 38, 40

Maude (Middleton), 12  
 Margaret (Rawson), 12  
 Margaret (Eston), 12, 13  
 Margaret (Baildon), 14  
 Margaret (Strickland), 15  
 Margaret (Taylor), 36  
 Muriel (Eure), 14, 17, 44  
 Mary, 33, 36, 38, 48  
 Mary (Hawkesworth), 16, 17  
 Mary, Dame (Legge), 25, 29, 30,  
 32  
 Mary (Russell), 33  
 Mary (Stainforth), 34  
 Mary, Dame (Jenkyns), 35, 37  
 Mary, Dame (Benson), 36, 37,  
 39, 40  
 Mary (Fairfax), 38  
 Mary (Elwald), 45, 46  
 Mary Ottley Duncan, 53

Robert (of Malton), 14, 17, 23, 47  
 Ralph, 15  
 Richard Taylor, 53  
 Richard, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17,  
 23, 33, 34, 35, 44, 50  
 Rowland, 15

Savile, 15, 17, 18, 23  
 Susanna, 51  
 Sarah, 34, 45, 46  
 Sarah (Bellingham), 17, 44, 45, 50  
 Sarah, Dame (Hopkins), 32, 34  
 Sarah (Timperton), 32, 33  
 Sarah (Clough), 36  
 Sarah Isabella (Bill), 53

Thomas, 15, 38, 52, 53  
 Toby, 15  
 Thomas, Colonel, 10, 35, 39  
 Thomas Francis Henry, Sir, 8th  
   Bart., 36, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44  
 Thomasine (Joplin), 52  
 Theophilus, 33

Goodricke (*continued*)—

William, 12, 13, 38, 44, 50, 51, 52  
 William, Lieut.-Col., 14, 17, 24,  
 44, 45, 46, 47, 50  
 William, Major, 14, 17, 24, 44,  
 45, 47, 48, 50  
 William, Captain, 33, 34  
 William Henry, 52  
 William George Ord, 52  
 Goodricke Arms, 12, 14, 17, 35  
 Goodricke Motto, 14, 17  
 Goodricke Monuments, 14, 17, 32, 35,  
 36, 37, 43  
 Goodricke Baronetcy created, 15, 18  
 Goodricke Wills, List of, 57  
 Goodricke Family Bible, 35, 51  
 Goodricke Heirlooms, 39

## Goodryke—

Alice (Etton), 6  
 Agnes, 1  
 Alice, 2  
 Anne, 4  
 Catherine (Massenden), 4  
 Edward, 2, 7  
 Elizabeth, 2  
 Elizabeth (Fulnetby), 4, 13

Jane (Williamson), 2  
 Johanne, 2  
 John (of Bolingbroke), 1, 6  
 John (of Calais), 7

Margaret, 2, 4

Richard, 1, 6

Thomas, Bp. of Ely, 2, 4, 7, 9,  
 12, 13

William, 1, 2, 4, 12

Grewelthorpe, 14, 15, 22  
 Greystock, Eleanor, 14  
 Graham, Mrs., 30  
 Grindale, 36  
 Grimstone, 37  
 Groningen, 38  
 Grantham, Charles, 41  
 Graham, John, 51  
 Graham, Elizabeth, 51

Hastings, Muriel, 14  
 Hawkesworth Mary (Goodricke), 16,  
 17, 35  
 Hawkesworth, Sir Richard, Knt., 16,  
 17  
 Hawkesworth, Sir Walter, Bart., 16  
 Hawkesworth, Walter, 48  
 Haddockstones, 32  
 Handasyd, Col. Roger, 33  
 Harland, Ann (Goodricke), 36  
 Harland, Philip, 36  
 Harland, Sir Charles, 36  
 Hampton House, 40  
 Herbert, Adeliza (Goodricke), 33  
 Herbert, George, 33  
 Hendon, 37  
 Herron, Helen B. (Goodricke), 53  
 Herron, F. J., 53  
 Henry III., 14  
 Hieronymites, Convent of, 29  
 Hill, Henrietta (Goodricke), 34  
 Hill, Rev., 34  
 Hutton, Matthew, Archbp., 4  
 Hutton, Alice, 4  
 Hutton, Alice (Goodrick), 9

Hutchinson, Eliz. (Goodricke), 51  
 Hunt, Jane (Goodricke), 51  
 Hunt, Francis, 51  
 Hunt, John; Margaret; George;  
   Mary; Elizabeth; Frances; Han-  
   nah, 51  
 Hunsingore, 13, 36, 37, 56  
 Hunsingore, Manor of, 12, 14, 22, 47  
 Hunsingore, Church and Rectory of,  
 12, 14, 22, 23, 47, 56  
 Hunsingore Hall, 20, 56  
 Hunsingore Stipend, 22, 23  
 Hunsingore, Curate of, 23  
 Hopkins, Sarah (Goodricke), 32  
 Hopkins, Sir Richard, 32  
 Hoare, Ann (Goodricke), 36  
 Hoare, Charles, 36  
 Horncastle, Baron of, 1  
 Holyoake, Francis L., 41, 42

Ingram, Jane (Goodricke), 50  
 Ingram, William, 50  
 Ingram, Evereld, 50  
 Ingram, Rev. Goodricke, 50  
 Ingram, Grace, 50  
 Ingram, Dorothy, 50  
 Irchester, 10

James I., 15  
 James, Duke of York, 15  
 Jenison, Thomas, 10  
 Jenison, Mary (Goodrick), 10  
 Jenkins, Mr., 29, 30  
 Johnson, Henrietta (Goodricke), 34  
 Jenkyns, Mary (Goodricke), 35  
 Jenkyns, Tobias, 35, 37  
 Jenkyns, Dorothy, 37  
 Jermyn, Bridget, 5  
 Jermyn, Sir Thomas, 5  
 Jermyn, Sir Ambrose, 7, 8  
 Jermyn, Lady Dorothy (Goodrick), 7  
 Jermyn, Dorothy (Duke), 7  
 Jermyn, Hester (Blagge), 7  
 Jermyn, Robert, 7  
 Jermyn, Dorothy (Goodrick), 7, 8  
 Justice, Emanuel, 23

Kippax, 14, 15  
 Kippax Hall and Park, 12, 13  
 Kirkham Abbey, 36  
 Kinsale, 33  
 Knaresborough, 32

Lambert, Lord, 48  
 Langholm, Aldburgh (Goodricke),  
 12, 13  
 Langholm, Christopher, 12, 13  
 Langholm, Henry, 12  
 Langholm, Katherine, 12  
 Langholm, Lucie, 12  
 Legh, Gerard, 7  
 Levet, Peter, 30  
 Leighton, Dorothy (Goodrick), 10  
 Leighton, Sir W., 10  
 Legge, Mary (Goodricke), 25  
 Legge, Col. Sir Will., 25, 32  
 Legge, George, Lord Dartmouth,  
 25, 32  
 Lincoln's Inn, 15  
 Livingstone, Thomas, 18  
 Lister, Joseph, 18  
 Liverpool, 32  
 Lilburn, Col., 48  
 Lieut.-Gen. of Ordnance, 32  
 London, Tower of, 20  
 London, Houses in, 23  
 Loxton, Lands at, 49  
 Locke, Elizabeth, 51

- Ludlowe, 14
- Massenden, Catherine, 4  
 Massenden, Sir Thomas, 4  
 Marmyun, 14  
 Manby, 15  
 Manchester, 20  
 Mauleverer, Sir Thomas, 25  
 March, Mary (Goodrick), 9  
 March, Frances (Goodrick), 9  
 May, George, 45  
 Middleton, Maude (Goodricke), 12  
 Middleton, Thomas, 12  
 Mitcham; Houses in, 23  
 Mildmay, Benj., Lord Fitzwalter, 24  
 Morely, Margt., 23  
 Montagu, Mr. Wortley, 31  
 Mosley, Katherine (Goodricke), 33  
 Mosley, Charles, 33, 34  
 Mosley, Alderman, 34  
 Mold, 40  
 Monk, General, 47
- Namur, 38  
 Newport, 12, 13  
 Newport, Earl of, 19, 20  
 Newcastle, Earl of, 18  
 Nicholson, Capt., 291  
 Norton, Clare (Goodricke), 14  
 Norton, Richard, 14  
 Norton arms, 14, 17  
 Norcliffe, Katherine (Goodricke), 17, 18  
 Norcliffe, Stephen, 18  
 Nottingham, Seizure of, 31  
 North Creake, 11  
 Norton, Sir Gregory, 47  
 Normanton, 32  
 Nortingley, 1
- Oakley Park, 33  
 O'Donoghue, Major, 43  
 Offton, Manor of, 49  
 Ord, Ada Mary (Goodricke), 52  
 Ord, Mark, 52  
 Ormond, James, Duke of, 33  
 Osborne, Sir Edward, 22  
 Owen, Robert, 47
- Palfreyman, Thomas, 4  
 Palmer, Martha (Goodrick), 6  
 Palmer, William, 6  
 Paulet, Charles, Duke of Bolton, 35  
 Paulet, Lady Mary, 35, 37  
 Pilkington, Sir Lionel, 31  
 Pitt, Mary, 47  
 Pinkney, Isabella (Goodricke), 51  
 Pinkney, Robert, 51  
 Pinkney, John; Elizabeth; Maria; Isabella; Jane; Ann, 51  
 Plompton, 14  
 Plague, The, in London, 46  
 Poyntz, Eleanor (Davis, Goodricke), 47  
 Poyntz, Nicholas, 47  
 Poyntz, Sir John, 47  
 Preston, Lord, 29, 30  
 Prescott, Jane (Goodricke), 32
- Quorn Hunt, 41
- Rawson, Margaret (Goodricke), 12  
 Rawson, Sir Christopher, 12  
 Rawson Arms, 17  
 Ravensdale Park, 40, 41  
 Resesby, Sir John, 25, 29, 31  
 Revolution of 1688, 30  
 Rents, Fee farm, 23
- Ribston, 22, 41, 54, 55  
 Ribston Park, 22  
 Ribston, Great, 22  
 Ribston, Sequestration of, 20 to 23  
 Ribston, Manor of, 12, 14  
 Ribston Hall, 12, 30, 31, 32, 39, 41, 54, 55  
 Ribston Chapel, 14, 32, 37, 54, 55  
 Ribston, Little, 14, 15, 22  
 Ribston, Purchase of, 12  
 Ribston, Sale of, 42  
 Rider, Catherine (Goodricke), 33  
 Rise, 34  
 Ripon, 36, 37  
 Richmond, Palace and Manor of, 44, 47  
 Richards, W. U. S. Glanville, 49  
 Richardson, Eliz. (Goodricke), 52  
 Richardson, John, 52  
 Rolston, 4  
 Robinson, N., 5  
 Robinson, Luke, 48  
 Romney, Earl of, 34  
 Rothes, Earl of, 35  
 Rochester, 35  
 Royal Society, 38  
 Robins, George, 42  
 Rookby, Thomas, 47  
 Rodney, Dorothy (Davis), 48  
 Rodney Stoke, Manor of, 49  
 Rushworth, Robert, 8  
 Russell, Mary (Goodricke), 33
- Sapcottes, Alice, 4  
 Sapcottes, Henry, 5  
 Sapcottes, Winifred, 5  
 Savile, Jane (Goodricke), 15, 17  
 Savile, Sir John, 15, 17  
 Savile arms, 17  
 Savile, Sir W., 18  
 Savile, Mr. John, 22, 23  
 Scrivelsby, Baron of, 1  
 Scarlett, Capt., 46  
 Scots, War with the, 47  
 Seman, Paul, 5  
 Seman, Agnes, 5  
 Sequestrators for Claro, 22  
 Sessler, Levina B. (Goodricke), 38  
 Sessler, Peter, 38  
 Shrewsbury, Earl of, 32  
 Skidley, 44, 47  
 Smith, Elizabeth (Fairfax, Goodricke), 24  
 Smith, Alexander, 24  
 Somersham, Manor of, 49  
 Spain, King and Queen of, 27  
 Spain, Ambassador to, 25  
 Stainforth, Mary (Goodricke), 34  
 Stainforth, John, 34  
 Stainforth, Rev. Will., 34  
 Stainforth, Sarah, 34  
 Stainforth, William, 34  
 Stainforth, Mary, 34  
 Sterne, Katherine (Goodricke), 34  
 Sterne, Rev. Jaques, 34, 37  
 Sterne, Laurence, 34  
 Stockholm, Envoy to, 37  
 Stockdale, Robert, 40  
 Stockdale, Mr., 21, 31  
 Stickford, Thomas, 1  
 Stickney, Manor of, 4, 5, 6  
 Strickland, Margaret (Goodricke), 14  
 Strickland, Walter, 14  
 Stapleton, P., 21  
 Stanmore, 7, 33  
 Steward, Thomas, 48  
 Strangeways, Capt., 48  
 Stuntney, Property at, 48
- Sutton on the Forest, 36  
 Sutton Hall, 36  
 Swaffam, 11  
 Swould, Maude, 12  
 Swould, Ralph, 12
- Talboys, 14  
 Tankard, Mr., 31  
 Taxes for William III., 32  
 Taylor, Margaret (Goodricke), 36  
 Taylor, John, 36  
 Tasburgh, Mary (Fairfax), 38  
 Tasburgh, M., 38  
 Thorescrosse, 14, 15  
 Thomson, Eliz. (Goodricke), 34  
 Thomson, William, 34  
 Thorney Farm, 48, 50  
 Timperton, Sarah (Goodricke), 33  
 Timperton, John, 33  
 Tickenham Court and Manor, 45, 47, 48, 49  
 Tidcomb, Col., 51  
 Tours, 20  
 Townesend, 46  
 Trinity Church, Minorities, 32  
 Turner, Eliz. (Goodricke), 51  
 Turner, Eliz., 51  
 Turner, Lancelot, 51  
 Tyler, Susanna (Clough), 37  
 Tyler, John, 37
- Walshford, 12, 13, 14, 22, 47  
 Waterton, 14  
 Walton Head, Manor of, 15, 16, 44  
 Warburton Hester (Goodricke), 16  
 Warburton, Peter, 15  
 Walden, Rebecca (Goodrick), 10  
 Walden, William, 10  
 Walden, Lionel, 10  
 Wanley, Jane (Goodricke), 37  
 Wanley, Rev. Francis, 37  
 Walker, Isabella Mary (Goodricke), 52  
 Walker, George, 52  
 Waygood, Charlotte D. (Goodricke), 53  
 Waygood, William, 53  
 Welles, Lionel, Lord, 4  
 Welles, 14  
 Wentworth, Eliz. (Goodricke), 14, 35  
 Wentworth, Thomas, 14  
 Wentworth, Sir John, 14  
 Webb, Eliz. (Goodrick), 9  
 Webb, Thomas, 9  
 Westwang, Manor of, 44  
 Wedmore, 49  
 Wells, Grace (Ingram), 50  
 Wells, A., 50  
 Whissingset, 11  
 Wildmore, 1  
 Williamson, Jane (Goodryke), 2  
 Williamson, William, 2  
 Williamson arms, 12, 17  
 William I., 14  
 William III., 31, 32  
 Wisbeach, 12, 13  
 Widdington, 22  
 Wotton, Thomas, 14, 33, 35  
 Woldhuysen, 38  
 Wolley, Edward, 40  
 Wren, Eliz. (Goodrick), 9  
 Wynn, Sir Geo. Allanson, 39, 40
- Yarburgh, Sir Thomas, 31  
 York, House in, 22, 23, 34  
 York, Seizure of, 31  
 York, Trinity Gardens, 43  
 York Town, Virginia, 35

MR. JOHN DENT DENT'S FUNERAL.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LEEDS MERCURY.

*Leeds Mercury — 1 Jan'y 1895*

Gentlemen,—It was not surprising that Mr. John Dent had such a magnificent funeral—magnificent in the concourse of mourning sympathisers, for he was a man of genial temperament, dying all too soon. As I stood at the grave side and watched the dispersing multitude, my mind travelled back sixty years, to a distant homestead of modest pretension I had known all my life, and to a solitary wayfarer on a certain day, who, twelve months afterwards, had been buried in his own garden at Winterton, without service or ceremony, bequeathing to the farmer property estimated at over a million. Of one thing I felt certain—nobody in that crowd could realise as I did the marvellous translation, "From Log Cabin to White House." Your readers will agree, there must have been something downright genuine about that farmer. To have been raised, suddenly and unexpectedly, from a little holding under Mr. Childers at Cautley to a wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, was enough to turn his head. What if he had "squandered" in drink and dissipation? He lived almost upon the Doncaster Racecourse and within sound of its revelry. What, if he had, as the saying is, "gone upon the turf?" or indulged other forms of speculation and extravagance? But no! He sought good advice, and took it. He purchased the Ribston estate, rich in historical traditions; removed there with his youthful family; changed his name; educated his children; rose to his altered position; and, having served his generation by the will of God, went to his reward. "Verily the righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance;" and what we witnessed on Wednesday last was just the natural outcome of the prudential instincts of the excellent person I had respected since my childhood.—Yours, &c.,

W. E. SHIRLEY.

Harrogate, December 31st.

Ribston Hall was owned in 1973 by  
Mr. Geoffrey Dent.  
see Country Life 11 Oct. 1973 & family walk.







GETTY RESEARCH INSTITUTE



3 3125 01311 2558

